



Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-89-092
Monday
15 May 1989

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-89-092

CONTENTS

15 May 1989

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

Takeshita Refuses To Dissolve Lower House [KYODO]	1
Defends Consumption Tax [Tokyo TV]	1
Plans for Ito Premiership Abandoned [KYODO]	1
LDP Begins Search for 'New Face' [KYODO]	2
Antinuclear Group To Run 11 Candidates [KYODO]	2
Plan To Purchase of Eight Supercomputers [KYODO]	2
U.S. Ambassador Presents Credentials to Emperor [KYODO]	3
Foreign Ministry Says Bomb Leaked Radioactivity [KYODO]	3
Uno Comments on H-Bomb [KYODO]	4
Japanese, U.S. Construction Firms Sign Contract [KYODO]	4
Cosmetics Industry To Send Delegation to U.S. [KYODO]	5
Deputy Foreign Minister Leaves for U.S. [KYODO]	5
Uno Faults 'Enemy Clause' in UN Charter [KYODO]	5
USSR Confirms Seizure of Japanese Fishing Boat [KYODO]	6
Visa Extension to South Korean Writer Denied [THE KOREA HERALD 13 May]	6

North Korea

North Delegates Call for Rev Mun's Release [Pyongyang Radio]	7
'Shock' Expressed at Yi Chol-kyu Autopsy Report [KCNA]	8
No's Call for Cabinet Meeting Criticized [KCNA]	8
Daily Says U.S. Manipulating No Tae-u [KCNA]	9
Gregg Statements to U.S. Congress Viewed [KCNA]	9
Paper Criticizes U.S. 'Intervention' in Panama [KCNA]	9
Iranian President Arrives in Pyongyang for Visit [KCNA]	10
Welcomed by Leaders [KCNA]	10
Welcomed by Kim Il-song [KCNA]	11
Lays Wreath for Martyrs [KCNA]	11
Meets With Kim Il-song [Pyongyang Radio]	11
Kim Il-song Hosts Banquet [KCNA]	11
Kim Il-song Speaks at Banquet [Pyongyang Radio]	12
Khamene'i Addresses Banquet [KCNA]	13
Talks Held 15 May [KCNA]	14
Khamene'i Tours Pyongyang [KCNA]	14
Papers Welcome Khamene'i [KCNA]	15
Anniversary of Kongsudok Meeting Noted [KCNA]	15
Hong Si-hak Attends Mining Complex Ceremony [Pyongyang Radio]	16
Tokyo-Kwangpo Joint Company Opens Business [KCNA]	16
South Police Criticized for Firing on Students [Radio VNS]	16

South Korea

Displeasure Over State Comment Expressed [YONHAP]	17
'Countersteps' Ordered [THE KOREA TIMES 14 May]	17
Comment Called 'Out of Line' [THE KOREA TIMES 14 May]	18
Daily Criticizes Comment [CHOSON ILBO 14 May]	19
U.S. Willing To Correct Remark [YONHAP]	19

Kim Tae-chung Displeased With Letter Revelation [THE KOREA TIMES 14 May]	20
Daily Notes Changes in Relations With U.S. [TONG-A ILBO 10 May]	20
Daily Regrets Closure of U.S. Cultural Center [THE KOREA TIMES 14 May]	21
Interministry Meeting Views Trade With U.S. [THE KOREA HERALD 14 May]	22
Cho Sun Reaffirms Stand on Won Appreciation [YONHAP]	22
Reaffirms Market Opening Stand [YONHAP]	22
High-Tech Exports Regulated by COCOM Controls [YONHAP]	22
DJP Official Comments on Sino-Soviet Summit [YONHAP]	23
Seoul Officials Attend Reunification Rally [THE KOREA HERALD 11 May]	23
Student Activist Death Said Result of Drowning [YONHAP]	23
PPD Urges Assembly Probe [THE KOREA TIMES 14 May]	24
'Sensitive' Issue Viewed [THE KOREA HERALD 14 May]	24
Government Willing To Cooperate [YONHAP]	25
20,000 Hold Antigovernment Rally in Kwangju [YONHAP]	26
Police on 'Maximum Alert' [THE KOREA TIMES 14 May]	26
Students, Dissidents Plan Kwangju Rallies [YONHAP]	27
Paper Urges Change in Student Movement [CHOSON ILBO 10 May]	27
Senior Officials of Peace Institute Arrested [YONHAP]	28
Chongwadae Says No Reshuffle Considered [THE KOREA HERALD 14 May]	28
DJP Source on Coalition Government Plans [YONHAP]	29
Four-Party Consultations Set for 16 May [THE KOREA HERALD 14 May]	29
Opposition Parties Urged To Check Government [HANGYORE SINMUN 10 May]	29

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Burma

Officials Encourage Tourism Despite Fighting [Rangoon Radio]	31
--	----

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Minister Denies British Arms Deal Kickbacks [Kuala Lumpur International]	31
Mahathir Blames Report on Arms Agent [BERNAMA]	32
Romanian Officials Express Interest in Oil [BERNAMA]	32
National Front Retains Bentong Constituency [Kuala Lumpur International]	33

Singapore

President Rejects Jeyaretnam Petition for Pardon [AFP]	33
113 Indian Nationals Leave for Madras [Singapore Radio]	33

Cambodia

Hun Sen's 2 May Jakarta News Conference [Phnom Penh Radio]	33
Troops Conduct 'Major Sweeps' Against Resistance [AFP]	35
72 Opposition Fighters Said To Desert Ranks [SPK]	36
Returnees in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey [Phnom Penh Radio]	36
Daily Advocates Stepped-up Army Training [Phnom Penh Radio]	37
Resistance Cooperates in Battambang Attack [Radio VONADK]	38
VODK Denies Human Rights Violations	38
Cites U.S. Press on Hun Sen [Radio VODK]	38
Commentary on Hope for Sino-Soviet Agreement [Radio VOK]	39
Cease-Fire Proposal Called Deceptive [Radio VODK]	39
Free Elections Seen as Only Way Out [Radio VOK]	40
Vietnam's 'Puppets' To Be Judged 'Traitors' [Radio VONADK]	40

Indonesia

Suharto, Philippines' Ramos Discuss ASEAN [ANTARA]	41
Atalas Comments on PLO Membership in WHO [AFP]	41

Philippines

Manglapus, Platt To Sign Memo on Support Fund [Manila Radio]	42
NPA Suspect Admits Role in Rowe Killing [Quezon City Radio]	42
Aquino Refuses To Link Bases to Psinakis Case [Quezon City TV]	42
Columnist on Protests Over Psinakis Case [PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE 15 May]	42
Aquino Waives Court Martial of PC Chief [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 11 May]	43
Aquino Orders Probe Into Masbate PC Chief [Manila Radio]	43
Colonel Denies Maltreating Journalist [Quezon City Radio]	44

Thailand

Reaction to U.S. Warning on Workers in Libya	44
Chatchai Sees 'No Problem' for Workers [BANGKOK POST 13 May]	44
Workers at Al-Rabitah May Choose [THE NATION 15 May]	44
Union Officials Comment [THAI RAT 13 May]	45
Libyan Envoy Requests Meeting [THAI RAT 14 May]	45
Paper Criticizes U.S. Warning [MATICHON 13 May]	46
Sitthi Views Workers in Libya, Cambodian Issue [Bangkok Radio]	47
Sitthi Reveals ASEAN Opposes U.S. Aid Ban [THE NATION 13 May]	47
Sihanouk Predicts Khmer Rouge 'Blitzkrieg' [AFP]	48
Says Hun Sen Support Impedes Solution [BANGKOK POST 14 May]	49
Claims Son Sann's Army 'Crumbling' [AFP]	51
Opposes Moves To Take Away UN Seat [AFP]	51
Hopes for Sino-Soviet Rapprochement [KYODO]	52
Refuses Private Meeting With Australian [AFP]	53
Seeks Australia Role in Peace Process [AFP]	54
PRC Official Suggests Pol Pot Exile in France [AFP]	54
Crown Prince To Visit USSR 15-23 May [Bangkok Radio]	54
Thai Soldiers Push Back Burmese Troops [THE NATION 14 May]	54

Vietnam

Satellite Station To Be Built With U.S. TV [VNA]	55
Foreign Ministry Spokesman on Beijing Talks [VNA]	55
Use of Cambodian Issue Criticized [Hanoi Radio]	56
Nguyen Co Thach Welcomes Sino-Soviet Summit [AFP]	57
Nguyen Co Thach Rejects Japan Role in Cambodia [AFP]	58
CPSU Politburo Cited on Gorbachev-Linh Talks [Hanoi International]	59
Le Quang Dao Receives Thai Delegation [VNA]	59
Nguyen Co Thach Receives Malaysian Delegation [VNA]	59
Nghe Tinh Provincial Delegation Visits France [VNA]	59
Council of Ministers Northern Conference Reported [VNA]	60
Group of Refugees Arrives From Hong Kong [AFP]	60
UN Officials Pleased [VNA]	60

AUSTRALASIA

Papua New Guinea

Bougainville Mine Closed After Attacks [AFP]	61
Prime Minister Plans To Visit Australia [Melbourne International]	61

Japan

Takeshita Refuses To Dissolve Lower House

OW1505081589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0612 GMT
15 May 89

[Text] Tokyo, May 15 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita turned down an opposition demand Monday that he dissolve the House of Representatives in the wake of the Recruit scandal.

Takeshita made the statement at a session of the House of Councillors Budget Committee in reply to a question by Japan Socialist Party (JSP) member Osamu Yatabe.

The prime minister repeated an earlier promise that his cabinet will resign en bloc after the Diet approves the 60.4 trillion yen budget for Fiscal 1989.

Takeshita made the comment in reply to Yatabe's question of whether Takeshita will stay in power if the Liberal Democratic Party fails to pick his successor.

Yatabe pressed Takeshita to hand over power to the JSP, the largest opposition party, to help it form a caretaker cabinet to supervise a general election.

Takeshita said he understood the proposal as one idea, but declined to comment further.

Defends Consumption Tax

OW1305191089 Tokyo NHK General Television Network
in Japanese 1000 GMT 11 May 89

[Text] At today's meeting of the House of Councillors Budget Committee, Prime Minister Takeshita, commenting on the criticism about the consumption tax, said that it had been introduced to obtain stable revenue sources for promoting the welfare of the people and that he was convinced that the people would appreciate it sometime in the future.

At the committee's afternoon session, Mr Yoshinori Yoshioka of the Japan Communist Party (JCP) began questioning.

[Begin recording] [Yoshioka] A number of public opinion surveys show that many people want to abolish the consumption tax. They indicate the people's feelings that the newly introduced consumption tax is a really bad one adversely affecting their daily lives. The people are also angered by the fact that the introduction represents a breach of public commitment. Nevertheless, you are convinced that the day will come when the people appreciate the introduction of the consumption tax?

[Takeshita] As I always say, I believe that the value of a tax system will be decided at a stage when the system is fully integrated into the people's lives. I am convinced that it will be appreciated sometime in the future in view

of a large tax reduction and a Diet resolution noting the need for stable revenue sources for the promotion of the people's welfare. [end recording]

In response to Mr Yoshioka's demand that former Prime Minister Nakasone be summoned to the Diet as a witness over the Recruit stock scandal, Prime Minister Takeshita said that the summoning should be decided by the Diet and that he was not in a position to discuss the issue.

Concerning the transfer of the Recruit Cosmos Company's stocks to Prime Minister Takeshita's aides, Mr Yoshioka showed copies of stock sales contracts prepared during the stock transfer, saying that the JCP had obtained them through its independent efforts. Mr Yoshioka asked the prime minister to confirm the handwriting on the copies. In response, Prime Minister Takeshita refused to confirm it, saying that he was displeased at the questioner's abrupt thrust of the data and his investigative attitude in the questioning.

Mr Akira Kuroyanagi of Komeito asked questions at the morning session. He asked if the consumption tax's 3 percent taxation rate would not be changed under the regime of Mr Takeshita's successor. In reply, Prime Minister Takeshita said that he was convinced that it would not be changed in view of the policy continuity principle.

In answer to a question by the press corps after the committee meeting, Prime Minister said that the copies of the Recruit Cosmos Company's stocks sales contracts shown by Mr Yoshioka of the JCP were real ones, adding that the copies concerned individuals' economic activities and that the Diet should avoid taking any measure leading to their spread through the nation in order to maintain its dignity. Prime Minister Takeshita expressed a desire to deposit the so-called set of three data, including the stocks sales contracts, with the Budget Committee chairman, and it has been decided that the actual procedures for their submittance to the chairman would be decided at a council meeting of the Budget Committee.

Plans for Ito Premiership Abandoned

OW1305084789 Tokyo KYODO in English 0806 GMT
13 May 89

[Excerpt] Tokyo, May 12 [date as received] KYODO—Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) officially abandoned Saturday the idea of putting up Masayoshi Ito as successor to Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, LDP Deputy Secretary General Ryutaro Hashimoto said.

Hashimoto, announcing this at a news conference, said the LDP's three top officials again asked Ito Saturday to withdraw his decision not to take over from Takeshita, but failed to persuade Ito to do so.

Hashimoto, one of Takeshita's closest aides, attended a meeting of four top party officials—Shintaro Abe, secretary general; Ito, chairman of the Executive Council;

Michio Watanabe, chairman of the Policy Affairs Research Council; and Ichiro Yamanouchi, leader of the LDP members in the House of Councillors.

Abe, Ito, Watanabe and Yamanouchi agreed to report the outcome of their coordination efforts to the party caucus and the executive council, both scheduled to meet Tuesday, Hashimoto said.

If the four men are given authority to continue their efforts to pick a new party leader, Abe will again meet faction leaders and other party leaders to discuss how to promote the task, he said.

Ito, 75, who had been tipped as the most probable successor, officially declined on Friday to take over from Takeshita. As reasons for declining the party presidency, Ito cited poor health and the need for the LDP to settle the Recruit stock trading and bribery scandal.

Ito says he is suffering from chronic diabetes and that a younger man would be better suited to succeed Takeshita. [passage omitted]

LDP Begins Search for 'New Face'

OW1505113589 Tokyo KYODO in English 1113 GMT
15 May 89

[Text] Tokyo, May 15 KYODO—Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) on Monday began efforts to hunt for a new face other than Masayoshi Ito to succeed Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita.

Leaders of the government and LDP agreed in a meeting Monday to promote efforts to find a successor as soon as possible, LDP officials said.

LDP Deputy Secretary General Ryutaro Hashimoto has assumed coordination efforts from LDP Secretary General Shintaro Abe, who underwent an operation to remove gallstones on Monday.

Hashimoto, one of Takeshita's closest aides, will begin a series of meetings with faction leaders and party elders on Tuesday.

Takeshita met with LDP Executive Council Chairman Ito, 75, earlier in the day and officially accepted Ito's decision not to succeed him, they said.

Names of party elders and younger generation stars are currently being tipped to take over power, LDP sources said.

Among the elder-classmen are former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, 84, and Toshio Komoto, 77, a former state minister.

The younger men being eyed are Toshiki Kaifu, 58, a former education minister; Yohei Kono, 52, a former state minister for science and technology; and Ryutaro Hashimoto, 51, the incumbent deputy secretary general of the LDP.

Antinuclear Group To Run 11 Candidates

OW1405135189 Tokyo KYODO in English 1255 GMT
14 May 89

[Text] Tokyo, May 14 KYODO—A nationwide citizen's group campaigning to abolish nuclear power generators in Japan will run 11 candidates for upper house seats in the next election this summer, the group announced here Sunday.

"Genpatsu Iranai Hitobito (People Who Don't Need Atomic Power Generators)" said the group will have 10 members on ballots for national seats and one from the Tokyo District.

The group said it will officially register its name with the Home Affairs Ministry in order to qualify for the election.

Plan To Purchase of Eight Supercomputers

OW1205162689 Tokyo KYODO in English 1557 GMT
12 May 89

[Text] Tokyo, May 12 KYODO—The Japanese Government is planning to provide funds for the purchase of eight supercomputers and has invited U.S. suppliers to participate in the bidding process, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said Friday.

The officials denied media reports that the purchases would necessarily be made from U.S. firms, saying instead that the bidding will be conducted on a competitive basis with Japanese manufacturers.

The government's intention was outlined in a report submitted to the United States on May 5 by Japanese trade negotiators, officials said.

The item-by-item report was filed in response to allegations made on April 28 by the U.S. Trade Representative's [USTR] Office concerning 32 "unfair" trade barriers that it said Japan maintains against U.S. products and services, including supercomputers.

The U.S. is now considering whether to target Japan for retaliatory trade sanctions under the "super 301" clause of the omnibus trade act.

The USTR's national trade estimate report on foreign barriers charges that Japanese procurement procedures effectively block the sale of U.S. supercomputers in Japan's lucrative public procurement market.

The USTR report further says that despite a 1987 procurement agreement with Japan, no U.S. sales have been concluded since "or are expected in the near term."

But following International Trade and Industry Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka's visit to Washington last week, Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita was reported as saying that the government would allocate more money for supercomputer purchases.

Government officials were reported as saying that the purchase plans were part of Japan's efforts to resolve its trade disputes with the U.S. in three areas—supercomputers, semiconductors, and telecommunications equipment.

Japanese officials refuted the USTR's claim that Japanese Government procurement policies unfairly favor domestic supercomputer suppliers, saying that Japan has not adopted "a policy akin to the 'Buy American' policy in the U.S."

The USTR report said that excessively low government procurement budgets encourage fierce competition among domestic suppliers, resulting in discounting of as much as 80 percent off list prices, something it said U.S. suppliers cannot match.

Japanese officials countered that U.S. supercomputer manufacturers engage in the same kind of practices, known as "academic discounting," as their Japanese counterparts.

Some U.S. companies have even been known to "give away" the huge mainframes to academic institutions to reap the prestige and repeat business that such an association brings, the officials said.

But they acknowledged that Japanese manufacturers generally outdo their American competitors in giving huge discounts at a loss for the sake of long-term profits.

The officials said the U.S. and Japan should discuss ways of preventing such practices rather than resorting to retaliatory measures such as "super 301."

They advocated an "examination and analysis" of the marketing practices of both sides.

The officials criticized the USTR report for glossing over the fact that the U.S. already enjoys a 20 percent share in the Japanese public procurement market for supercomputers.

Out of a total of 140 supercomputers in the Japanese private sector, some 60 were sold by U.S. manufacturers, they said.

Asked if the new procurement order would be subject to the same price slashing practices as before, one official said that MITI [Ministry of International Trade and Industry] is working on changing the system.

"One way is simply asking Japanese supercomputer makers not to engage in discounting at this time," he said.

U.S. Ambassador Presents Credentials to Emperor
OW1505071589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0150 GMT 15 May 89

[Text] Tokyo, May 15 KYODO—New U.S. Ambassador to Japan Michael Armacost visited the Imperial Palace on Monday and presented his credentials to Emperor Akihito.

The emperor, who had been in the Imperial Household Hospital with Empress Michiko for a routine physical check-up since Saturday, went directly from the hospital to the palace's Matsuno-ma (Pine Room) to receive the credentials, palace officials said.

Armacost was U.S. undersecretary of state for political affairs before coming to Tokyo to assume the ambassadorial post.

Foreign Ministry Says Bomb Leaked Radioactivity
OW1505084589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0647 GMT 15 May 89

[Text] Tokyo, May 15 KYODO—A hydrogen bomb which fell from a U.S. aircraft carrier into the sea off Okinawa 24 years ago has already released radioactive material into the ocean without any environmental impact, the Foreign Ministry said Monday quoting a U.S. Government report.

The bomb and the strike plane which carried it fell off the aircraft carrier Ticonderoga in December 1965, some 320 kilometers off Okinawa, but the incident's proximity to Japan did not come to light until last week.

According to the statement by U.S. Defense Department, provided Friday at the Japanese Government's request, the bomb did not detonate because it was inert at the time.

Instead, the nuclear weapon experienced "structural failure" as it sank 4,800 meters to the ocean floor, resulting in the leakage of nuclear material into the sea, said the report issued last Friday.

The statement said damage to the bomb itself was caused by the tremendous water pressure it was subjected to as it reached the lower depths.

The bomb's high explosive component, meanwhile, was gradually neutralized by exposure to the corrosive effects of seawater over time.

"This action will assure that no nuclear or high explosive detonation can ever occur in the environment now or in the future," the explanation said.

The Pentagon report said a team of nuclear weapon design specialists from the U.S. national laboratories evaluated both the long- and short-term environmental consequences of the accident and found no cause for concern.

The tests consisted of dissolving solutions of identical nuclear material into seawater and measuring the effects, it said. "These tests show that the material will dissolve in a relatively short period of time," the report said.

"Because of its high density, the solute would have settled very quickly to the floor of the ocean along with other sedimentation," it said, concluding, "therefore, there is no environmental impact."

The report comes as a formal reply to a Japanese request of clarification as to the effects of radiation from the bomb on the environment, prompted by calls for a full investigation into the incident by Japanese opposition parties, environmentalist group and residents of Okinawa.

The Japanese Government says it first learned of the accident in 1981, when the U.S. made public a summary of nuclear accidents at sea. But the summary only said that the accident occurred 500 miles (800 kilometers) from the Asian mainland.

The government said it only learned that the weapon was located in waters off Okinawa last week from media reports based on documents obtained by the environmentalist group Greenpeace.

Ministry officials denied that the Japanese Government was aggrieved that Washington had not revealed the incident sooner, noting that it took place in international waters and that Okinawa was under U.S. control at the time.

Aside from the bomb's environmental impact, another controversy centers on reports that the Ticonderoga was on its way to the Japanese naval port of Yokosuka, south of Tokyo.

Under the security treaty between the two countries, any major change in U.S. armaments kept in Japan would be the subject of consultations. Japan also has a policy of banning the introduction of nuclear weapons into its territory, as well as their manufacture or possession.

Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno, speaking at a session of the House of Councillors on Monday, declined to confirm whether the flattop visited Japan.

Uno said that the Japanese Government assumes the U.S. ship did not bring nuclear weapons into Japan as it did not receive any request for prior consultation.

The government has not yet received a reply from the U.S. Government about which port the Ticonderoga called at after losing the strike aircraft armed with the hydrogen bomb, Uno said.

The Pentagon said last Thursday that the U.S. had "faithfully honored" its obligations under their bilateral security treaty. The Japanese Foreign Ministry said, "we trust that there is no possibility that the U.S. has violated that agreement."

Anti-nuclear groups say that U.S. Navy ships and submarines routinely visit Japanese ports armed with nuclear weapons, with the tacit agreement of the Japanese Government.

Uno Comments on H-Bomb

OW1505103589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0807 GMT
15 May 89

[Text] Tokyo, May 15 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno said Monday that a multi-ministerial team will be formed to verify U.S. assurances that a 1-megaton H-bomb, which was lost from a U.S. aircraft carrier and leaked radiation near Okinawa 24 years ago, is environmentally safe.

Uno's response to a Pentagon explanation of the incident, submitted at Japan's behest and released by the Foreign Ministry earlier in the day, came in a round of interpellations in the Diet.

Uno said that while Japan accepts the Pentagon's conclusion that "there is no environmental impact," he added that "we should establish an expert group among the ministries concerned to look into the matter."

The bomb and the strike plane carrying it fell off the aircraft carrier Ticonderoga in December 1965, some 320 kilometers off Okinawa, but the accident's exact location and its proximity to Japan did not come to light until last week.

The Pentagon statement, which was sent to the Japanese Embassy in Washington last Friday, acknowledged that the inert weapon probably released radiation into the surrounding sea during its 4,800-meter fall to the ocean floor.

But it said that team of scientists assembled immediately after the accident determined that the freed nuclear material poses no danger, as it rapidly dissolved and settled to the ocean floor and "will dissolve in a relatively short period of time."

The report also said that "no nuclear or high explosive detonation can ever occur in the environment now or in the future."

Japanese, U.S. Construction Firms Sign Contract
OW1505050989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0427 GMT
15 May 89

[Text] Tokyo, May 15 KYODO—JDC Corp., a major Japanese construction company, announced Monday that it has signed a business contract with a U.S. construction firm for mutual cooperation in the U.S., Japanese, and other markets.

JDC said JDC America, its subsidiary in Florida, will help Mcdevitt and Street Co. (M and S), the fourth-biggest construction company in the United States, to extend its business to the markets in Japan and South-east Asian nations.

The two companies also agreed on a project to exchange personnel for technical education, JDC said.

Cosmetics Industry To Send Delegation to U.S.
OW1305080089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0103 GMT
13 May 89

[Text] Tokyo, May 13 KYODO—The Japan Cosmetic Industry Association said Saturday it will dispatch its top official to the United States later this month to lobby Congress against imposing import sanctions on Japanese cosmetics.

Kaoru Miyazawa, executive director of the association, will appeal at a public hearing on May 24 not to include cosmetics in a U.S. "hit list" being compiled to retaliate against what the U.S. alleges are unfair trade practices affecting product categories listed.

The U.S. released on May 3 a list of 54 Japanese products being considered for sanctions, including telecom equipment and services in which the U.S. alleges Japan has failed to abide by earlier commitments.

U.S. Trade Representative [USTR] Carla Hills said the U.S. will impose higher duties or other import curbs on some or all products under Section 1377 of the trade competitiveness act of 1988 if U.S. products in these categories do not gain free access to the Japanese market.

The scheduled public hearing will help draw up the final "hit list" of selected Japanese products, the USTR's Office said.

Deputy Foreign Minister Leaves for U.S.
OW1505071489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0544 GMT
15 May 89

[Text] Tokyo, May 15 KYODO—Deputy Foreign Minister Takakazu Kuriyama left for the United States Monday for talks with U.S. State Department officials, the Foreign Ministry said.

Kuriyama will meet Robert Kimmitt, undersecretary of state for political affairs, on Wednesday to discuss East-West relations, Kampuchea, and bilateral affairs, officials said.

He will return to Tokyo on Friday.

Uno Faults 'Enemy Clause' in UN Charter
OW1405010889 Tokyo KYODO in English 1520 GMT
13 May 89

[Text] Tokyo, May 13 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno said Saturday Japan objects to the retention of an "enemy clause" in the United Nations Charter, which the Soviet Union recently used as an "excuse" for its continued occupation of four islands claimed by Japan.

Uno, speaking on a television talk show eight days after his visit to Moscow, also hinted that Japan, as the second largest contributor of funds to the U.N., should not be blocked from permanent membership in the Security Council, which remains composed of the victors of World War II.

Diplomatic analysts said Japan, which has been seeking the return of its "northern territories," was set off balance by an unexpected Soviet offensive during last week's bilateral talks when Moscow offered a fresh set of arguments to buttress its claims.

Uno called it "strange" for the Soviets to suddenly bring up Article 107 of the U.N. Charter, which sets a status quo on territory taken from the vanquished of World War II. He added the Soviet interpretation was flawed.

The clause states that nothing in the charter shall negate any action taken by its signatories against their enemies as a result of the war.

"Japan should not let the existence of that clause hinder it one bit," Uno said, adding that it was written in October 1945 to prevent the victor countries from squabbling among themselves over territory.

He said its continued existence should be resolved by the U.N. General Assembly, but added that "there are some countries who would prefer to see it remain." Uno did not elaborate but said they have "different reasons."

Uno noted that many Japanese people and even some parliamentarians have never heard of the so-called "enemy clause."

On the prospects for Japan's admission into the Security Council as a permanent member, Uno said "there appears to be a feeling in the air at the U.N. that perhaps something should be done."

But he said that if Japan tries to assert itself on the issue, "There is a danger we'll be ganged up on for a thrashing."

The 15-seat Security Council, the U.N. central power organ, consists of five permanent members—Britain, China, France, the U.S., and the Soviet Union.

The 10 other seats are rotated among other U.N. member states, who are elected to nonconsecutive two-year terms. Japan's sixth term ended last December 31.

Uno said that regardless of its exclusion from the nucleus of the world body Japan plays a central role. "The U.N. holds Japan in high esteem," he said.

Japan's financial support for U.N. peacekeeping activities has proved decisive in the resolution of global conflicts, he said.

"Japan is paying for all this, you know, ahead of other countries," Uno said. He said Japanese money brought about a ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war.

He said Soviet leader Gorbachev and then U.S. President Ronald Reagan joked during one of their summit meetings about how Japan, west Germany and Italy, allies in World War II, have raised their profile in the U.N. while the superpowers were preoccupied with the arms race.

Uno dismissed Gorbachev's attempt to draw a comparison between Japan's territorial disputes with China and South Korea and its dispute with the Soviet Union.

He said Japan's minor rift with China over the Senkaku Islands, a small group in the East China Sea, is not in the same league because "Japan at present has de facto control over them."

Last Thursday the Chinese foreign ministry complained over earlier remarks by Uno that the issue was "settled," saying instead that it was simply "shelved" for now.

As differences with Seoul over the tiny island of Takeshima, Uno said Japan has not shelved its assertions of ownership and therefore no parallel exists with the northern territories.

He said the island is only comparable in size to one of Tokyo's central parks, while the four islands occupied by the Soviets are equal to one of Japan's larger prefectures and possessed a prewar population of some 17,000 people.

Uno also criticized Moscow's repeated references to the Yalta agreement of February 1945, which the Soviets say gave it the islands in exchange for entry into the war against Japan.

Uno said that since Japan was never a signatory to the document, "we are not bound by it to give away our land and we have no international obligation to do it either."

Uno said that the Soviets would do themselves a favor by returning the islands to Japan, which would open the way for Japanese investment in resources-rich Siberia.

He said the Soviet Union has allotted an amount for a 10-year Siberian development plan which, even at exaggerated exchange rates, equals only the output of 44 working days in Japan.

"I said (to Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze) that if you properly resolve the northern territories and we conclude a peace treaty, Japan will always be ready to lend our help."

USSR Confirms Seizure of Japanese Fishing Boat
OW1505052989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0359 GMT 15 May 89

[Text] Kushiro, Hokkaido Pref., May 15 KYODO—The Soviet Union has confirmed the seizure of a Japanese fishing boat off the Soviet-held island of Shikotan early Saturday, Maritime Safety Agency officials said Monday.

Quoting a report from Japan's Foreign Ministry, the officials said the 125-ton No. 103 Koryo Maru with a crew of 16, belonging to Kushiro Gyogyo Co., was seized by a Soviet patrol boat while operating there.

The Soviet authorities were quoted as telling the ministry that the Japanese ship was seized as it was carrying fish whose haul is banned and its crew members were being investigated at a port on the island.

The officials said the Japanese fishermen sent word through a Soviet patrol boat asked their colleagues operating there to send a 1-month's supply of food to them.

Visa Extension to South Korean Writer Denied
SK1305075089 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 May 89 p 3

[Text] Tokyo (AP) The Justice Ministry has refused to extend the visa of a South Korean writer facing arrest at home for an earlier visit to Pyongyang, officials said Friday.

The ministry told novelist Hwang Sok-yong it would not extend his 15-day transit visa Thursday, the day before the visa was to expire, an immigration official said on condition of anonymity.

Hwang had requested a 60-day extension of the visa to permit him to stay in Japan and write about his visit to North Korea in April, he said.

The request was rejected because there were no sufficient grounds to justify extending the visa, the official said.

Decisions about visas are at the discretion of the justice minister.

The immigration official said Hwang was expected to visit the Immigration Bureau in Tokyo with his lawyer later Friday to file another request for a visa extension.

Hwang met relatives, writers and north Korean leader Kim Il-song during his one-month stay in April in Pyongyang, KYODO NEWS SERVICE reported.

His stay coincided with that of compatriot Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, who was arrested when he returned to Seoul after his visit.

South Korean authorities reportedly have said they also will arrest Hwang upon his return, on charges of violating national security laws. the government in Seoul bans all unauthorized trips by its citizens to communist North Korea.

Hwang claims his trip to Pyongyang was approved by South Korean authorities, KYODO reported.

North Korea

North Delegates Call for Rev Mun's Release
SK1305114589 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2100 GMT 11 May 89

[Text] A joint meeting of delegations of the North side to the North-South talks was held on 11 May at the People's Palace of Culture to denounce the suppression by the persons in authority in South Korea against such democratic figures as Rev Mun Ik-hwan.

The meeting was attended by heads and delegates of the delegation of the North side to the preliminary talks for the convocation of a nationwide meeting; the delegation of the North side to the meeting between the parliamentarians of the two sides for the preparation for the North-South joint parliamentary talks; the delegation of the North side to the preliminary talks for the North-South high-level political and military talks; the delegation of the North side to the preliminary contact for the convocation of a meeting of writers in the North and South and abroad; the delegation of the North side to the North-South sports talks; and heads and delegates of the delegation of the North side to the talks of delegates of six organizations in the North and South to consult on the participation of South Korean youths and students in the Pyongyang festival such as the delegation of the Korean Preparatory Committee for the 13th World Festival of the Youths and Students, the delegation of the League of the Socialist Working Youths of Korea Central Committee, the delegation of the Korean Students Committee, and the delegation of the North side to the North-South student talks.

Yun Ki-pok, vice chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland and head of the delegation of the North side to the preliminary talks for the convocation of a nationwide meeting, spoke at the meeting.

He first mentioned the fact that the puppet Agency for National Security Planning arrested Rev Mun Ik-hwan, who had visited Pyongyang, and kicked up a commotion of questioning him for 20 days before announcing the

so-called results of investigation full of lies, deception, and contradictions on 2 May, while scheming to penalize him under the National Security Law on escape and infiltration, communication and meeting, encouragement, praising, and sympathizing charges. He then noted the fact that it also committed the criminal act of bringing such charges as a preliminary escape plot, and praise and encouragement charges against Yi Yong-hui, professor at Hanyang University, and of bringing such charges as receiving instructions and escape against writer Hwang Sok-yong respectively, crimes that infuriate the whole world.

Saying that he strongly denounces in the name of the delegations of the North side to the North-South talks the crimes of the persons in authority in South Korea who are about to punish Rev Mun Ik-hwan and his entourage on preposterous charges for no good reason, without producing any legal and scientific evidence, he said: The persons in authority in South Korea should completely nullify the results of investigation made up of fabrications and deceptions and unconditionally release such democratic figures as Rev Mun Ik-hwan, who was arrested and taken into custody on unfair charges, without delay.

The persons in authority in South Korea should immediately discontinue the commotion of anticommunist confrontation which runs counter to reunification and abolish the National Security Law, a legacy of an era of confrontation, which is unanimously denounced and rejected by the entire people, at an early date.

The persons in authority in South Korea should fully authorize the talks for reunification to be participated in by the entire people, including talks between civilians that have already been scheduled, along with the talks between the authorities and keep the doors to such talks wide open rather than to narrow the doors to talks and eventually close them by babbling about the government being the sole channel for dialogue.

Under no circumstances should all the Korean compatriots in the North and South and abroad tolerate maneuvers for fascist suppression against the democratic figures in South Korea such as Rev Mun Ik-hwan and they should stubbornly struggle, without letup, until they are released and their free activities are guaranteed.

Concluding his speech, he expressed his conviction that heads of the delegations of the North side to the North-South talks would greatly encourage the patriotic people in South Korea in their struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification by sternly condemning and denouncing the antinational crimes of the persons in authority in South Korea who regard such democratic figures as Rev Mun Ik-hwan who have courageously risen up in a righteous struggle for national reconciliation, unity, and reunification. These are crimes that can never be condoned for thousands of years to come.

Next, Chon Kum-chol, head of the delegation of our side to the meeting of the parliamentarians of the two sides for preparation for the North-South joint parliamentary talks; Paek Nam-chun, head of the delegation of the North side to the preliminary talks for the North-South high-level political and military talks; Choe Yong-hwa, head of the delegation of the North side to the preliminary contact for the convocation of a meeting of writers in the North and South and abroad; Kim Hyong-chin, head of the delegation of the North side to the North-South sports talks; and Ko Ung-sam, head of the delegation of the North side to North-South student talks made speeches.

They strongly condemned and denounced in a unanimous voice, with fierce indignation, the fascist suppression of the persons in authority in South Korea against the democratic and patriotic figures such as Rev Mun Ik-hwan.

They said the persons in authority in South Korea should immediately discontinue the commotion of fascist anti-communist suppression and release all the patriotic and democratic figures who have been taken into custody, including Rev Mun Ik-hwan, without delay. They should learn a lesson from the tragic demise of the previous dictators who attempted to prolong their lives through clinging to the commotion of anticommunist and anti-North confrontation.

'Shock' Expressed at Yi Chol-kyu Autopsy Report
SK1505105389 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT
15 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 15 (KCNA)—The South Korean military fascist clique released "results of post-mortem examination", declaring that the student of Choson University, Yi Chol-kyu, was not murdered, but was drowned.

Reading these "results", we are simply shocked at the shamelessness of the fascist clique in distorting the stark fact in broad daylight.

All the facts confirmed on the spot where the body was found on May 10 and proved in the first autopsy by the puppet prosecution and police made it crystal clear that Yi Chol-kyu had been murdered in cold blood by the No Tae-u military gang.

The stain of blood on his lips, the left eye which came out of the socket about 7 mm, heavy bruises on his whole body and the traces of binding on both wrists, the absence of water in the stomach and lungs irrefutably prove that this patriotic-minded young man was murdered by brutal torture.

The No Tae-u fascist gang, however, rigged the preposterous "results of the examination" and made them public in a hurry. Why?

It is because the fascist clique are afraid that their ugly color as a fascist murderer will be exposed once again with the truth of the case dragged into the light of day,

and the anti-fascist struggle of the South Korean people and students for democracy will flare up with fresh force. Moreover, the exposure of another butchery committed by them in no other place than Kwangju on the eve of the ninth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising is a crucial incident wringing their neck. Although the cause of death was apparent from the beginning, the puppet clique whiled away the time, claiming that an examination was needed to determine whether it was murder or suicide. Then, they reversed even the results of the first autopsy by themselves and announced that it is death from "drowning". This shows how nervous the traitor No Tae-u has got to hush up the case of Yi Chol-kyu.

Only the murderer tries to conceal traces.

The harder the traitor No tries to veil the truth, the clearer it will confirm his criminal act.

The South Korean people including students have already branded the traitor No as the very culprit in this murder. They will turn out more valiantly to wipe out the murderous group of traitors.

No's Call for Cabinet Meeting Criticized
SK1305044089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0427 GMT
13 May 89

["NODONG SINMUN Lambastes the Traitor No Tae-u's Incendiarism of Suppression"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 13 (KCNA)—The traitor No Tae-u called an "extraordinary cabinet meeting" on May 9 and cried for "strictly establishing legal order" in all spheres of society and, at the same time, "taking an action to severely deal with the workers' struggle and the outsider's meddling in it according to the law."

It is an order to suppress anyone or any organization as "law breaker" if he or it is considered to be an obstacle to the maintenance of the colonial military fascist role of the puppets. This shows that the puppets' anti-communist, fascist moves for stifling and stamping out the South Korean people's movement for independence, democracy and reunification have become graver, stresses NODONG SINMUN today.

The news analyst says:

It is preposterous indeed for the clique of traitors and military gangsters which should be judged by the people as law breaker and tyrant, charges other persons with a crime. This is as shameless as a thief crying "stop thief."

When the traitor No Tae-u agitated for suppression, blaring that the "stage of perseverance and self-restraint" has passed, he bared his fang to intensify the fascist suppression more harshly than before. This implies that he would make no scruple to bring about an unheard-of dark rule like the May 17 fascist violence.

The traitor No, scared off by the massive action of the South Korean students and people, is making a last-ditch effort to arrest it and bring under control the crisis of his rule at any cost.

Daily Says U.S. Manipulating No Tae-u
SK1505102589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0958 GMT 15 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 15 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u group has thrown away even the mask of "democratisation" and launched into a wholesale fascist offensive against patriotic democratic forces.

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today charges that the U.S. imperialists are manipulating it behind the scene.

The news analyst says:

The anti-communist fascist offensive was intensified after U.S. President Bush flew into South Korea at a time when the colonial military fascist rule was facing a serious crisis owing to the struggle of the South Korean people to do away with the irregularities of the "Fifth Republic". And recently top-level U.S. officials let out utterances insulting the anti-U.S. movement of the South Korean people for independence and reunification, connecting it with us. This makes it self-evident that it is none other than the United States which is instigating the No Tae-u group behind the scene to the fascist suppressive campaign.

In encouraging the No Tae-u group to the undisguised reactionary offensive, the U.S. imperialists seek to keep South Korea as its colony and, with it as the military bridgehead, invade the northern half of Korea and furthermore the Asian continent and achieve the wild ambition for world supremacy.

The anti-communist fascist offensive aimed at stifling the South Korean patriotic forces which call for anti-U.S. independence and reunification and democracy is an immediate offspring of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their policy of aggression.

The U.S. imperialists intend to turn South Korea into a dark land of the military fascist rule and extend and maintain its colonial rule.

The situation prevailing in South Korea proves once again that as long as the U.S. imperialists' occupation, domination and intervention continue, it is impossible to achieve the reunification of the country, the cherished desire of the nation, to say nothing of the democratic development of the South Korean society.

Gregg Statements to U.S. Congress Viewed
SK1505102789 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 15 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 15 (KCNA)—Gregg who has been informally designated as U.S. ambassador to South Korea cried at the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives on May 12 that the anti-U.S. sentiments of the South Korean people are so fierce that they give rise to concern, according to a report.

He blared that the United States would publish a so-called statement to correct this wrong conception harboured by the South Korean masses at large.

This is an intolerable insult to the South Korean students and people who are turning out undauntedly in the righteous struggle for independence, democracy and reunification against foreign aggressors and a brigandish sophism and outburst betraying the ulterior intention of a wolf to act the master in South Korea lording it over there forever.

Through the bitter lesson of blood for nearly half a century South Korean students and people have clearly realized that the United States is neither "a friendly nation" nor "a blood ally" and that the root cause of all the misfortunes and sufferings they are undergoing lies in the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea. This is why they are determinedly rising up in the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation, shouting "Drive out the Yankee."

The "concern" expressed by Gregg now is a dangerous signal to egg the traitor No Tae-u bent on fascist repression on to an all-out white terrorism more zealously against democratic forces.

The U.S. imperialists must stop talking nonsense about "wrong conception" and the like and get out of South Korea without delay, taking along their lethal weapons for aggression.

Paper Criticizes U.S. 'Intervention' in Panama
SK1405085789 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0759 GMT 14 May 89

["Undisguised Attempt at Armed Intervention"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 14 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists must give up their attempt at armed intervention against Panama and take off their hands of interference, says NODONG SINMUN Sunday in a commentary denouncing the U.S. imperialists' moves to start armed intervention against Panama.

Noting that the urgent dispatch of some 2,000 U.S. troops to Panama on the order of Bush is a downright attempt at armed intervention against Panama, the news analyst says:

The aim of the United States is to keep hold indefinitely on the Panama Canal situated at a point of importance in Central America.

The U.S. imperialists who suffered repeated setbacks in the Panamanian operations, are trying to realize their ambition by force of arms, a means of last resort.

The dispatch of a brigade of the U.S. forces tells that the high-handed armed intervention of the U.S. imperialists against Panama is imminent.

The U.S. imperialists claim that this is for "protecting lives of Americans and concessions of the United States" in Panama. This is their aggressive slogan.

The military threat and interventionist moves of the U.S. imperialists against Panama clearly show that they are the most brigandish aggressors, wreckers of independence and peace and ringleader of international terrorism.

With no threat and blackmail can the U.S. imperialists bring the Panamanian people to their knees.

Iranian President Arrives in Pyongyang for Visit
SK1405075989 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0758 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 14 (KCNA)—Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, arrived in Pyongyang this morning by special plane to pay an official goodwill visit to Korea upon the invitation of President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i and his party were met at the airport by Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and other senior cadres.

The guests received an enthusiastic welcome from citizens at the airport.

Welcomed by Leaders

SK1405083089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0821 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 14 (KCNA)— Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, arrived in Pyongyang today by special plane for an official goodwill visit to Korea at the invitation of President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Streets in Pyongyang and the airport greeting the goodwill envoy of the Iranian people were in welcome attire.

Thousands of people in the city came out to the airport to welcome President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, carrying in their hands flags of the two countries and bunches of flowers.

Set up in the compound of the airport were portraits of President Kim Il-song and president Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i and slogan board reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live His Excellency Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran!"

Put up in front of crowds were slogans "Warm welcome to the goodwill envoy of the Iranian people!" and "Long live the friendship and unity between the Korean and Iranian peoples!"

Fluttering on the flag poles were flags of the two countries.

When the plane carrying the guests touched down at 10:30, the crowds warmly welcomed them, raising cheers and shouting "Welcome to Khamene'i" and "Friendship and unity."

Arriving together with the president were 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs; Mostafa Mir-Salim, senior adviser to the president; 'Ali Shamkhani, minister of Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps; Mohammad Hoseyn Jalali, minister of defence; Serajeddin Kazeruni, minister of housing and urban development; Mohammad Salimi, adviser and special military inspector of the president; and other suite members.

The guests were met at the airport by Yi Chong-ok, vice-president; Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier and foreign minister; Chong Chun-ki, vice-premier; chairmen of the commissions and ministers of the Administration Council; leading officials of central organs, power organs in Pyongyang; generals of the Korean People's Army, and Hwang Sun-muk, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK to Iran.

Present on the occasion were Gholamreza Foruzesh, minister of construction jihad; and other Iranian guests who came to Korea earlier, Reza Sayyed, Mohammadi, ambassador e.p. of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Korea, and his embassy officials, diplomatic envoys of different countries and Iranian students studying in Korea.

The president left the airport and headed for city proper amid the warm welcome of the crowds.

Over one hundred thousands of Pyonyang citizens enthusiastically welcomed the envoy of the Iranian people coming with feelings of friendship toward the Korean people from the street in front of the west Pyongyang railway station to Hasin, Hyoksin, Pipa and Kumsong Streets.

At the Yonohung crossroads, Paek Hak-von, permanent vice-chairman of the Pyongyang municipal people's committee, presented President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i with a silver knife, which the Korean people give distinguished guests as a symbol of self-preservation and eternal youth and longevity from the olden times.

Welcomed by Kim Il-song

*SK1405084789 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0831 GMT
14 May 89*

[Text] Pyongyang May 14 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today greeted President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i of the Islamic Republic of Iran on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

Fluttering on the flag poles were flags of Korea and Iran.

President Kim Il-song exchanged warm greetings with President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i.

A welcoming ceremony took place.

The national anthems of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the DPRK were played.

President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, in company with President Kim Il-song, reviewed a guard of honor of the three services of the Korean People's Army.

Present on the occasion were 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs; Mostafa Mir-Salim, senior adviser to the president; Gholamreza Foruzesh, minister of construction Jihad; 'Ali Shamkhani, minister of Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps; Mohammad Hoseyn Jalali, minister of defence; Serajeddin Kazeruni, minister of housing and urban development; Mohammad Salimi, adviser and special military inspector of the president; and other members of the entourage and Reza Sayyed Mohammadi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Iran to Korea.

On hand were Yi Chong-ok, vice-president; Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier and foreign minister; Chong Chun-ki, vice-premier; Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs; Cho Chol-chun, minister of construction; generals of the Korean People's Army Kim Kwang-chin and Kim Pong-yul; Cha Pong-chu, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Hwang Sun-muk, DPRK ambassador e.p. to Iran.

Lays Wreath for Martyrs

*SK1405085189 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0836 GMT
14 May 89*

[Text] Pyongyang May 14 (KCNA)—Iranian President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i laid a wreath at the revolutionary martyrs cemetery on Mt Taesong today.

Present on the occasion were the entourage of the Iranian president and Iranian Embassy officials here.

Vice-President Yi Chong-ok and officials concerned were on hand.

A guard of honour of the Korean People's Army lined up at the cemetery.

The guests observed a moment's silence in memory of anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs who laid down their precious lives in the sacred cause of the liberation of the country and the freedom and happiness of the people.

Meets With Kim Il-song

*SK1505072989 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2100 GMT 14 May 89*

[Text] Talks between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK, and His Excellency 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, were held in Pyongyang on 14 May.

From our side, O Chin-u, minister of the People's Armed Forces; Yi Chong-ok, vice president; Kim Yong-nam, vice premier and foreign minister; Chong Chun-ki, vice premier; Kim Tal-hyon, chairman of the Committee for External Economy; Chon Ha-chol, minister of natural resources development; Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs; Kim Kwang-chin, general of the Korean People's Army; Cha Pong-chu, vice foreign minister; and Hwang Song-muk, ambassador of our country to the Islamic Republic of Iran, attended the talks.

Present from the other side were, 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs; Mostafa Mir-Salim, senior adviser to the president; Gholamreza Foruzesh, construction jihad minister; 'Ali Shamkhani, minister of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps; Mohammad Hoseyn Jalali, minister of defense; Serajeddin Kazeruni, minister of housing and urban development; Mohammad Salimi, advisor and special military inspector of the president; and other members of the entourage and Reza Sayyed Mohammadi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Iran to Korea.

The talks proceeded in a sincere and amicable atmosphere.

Kim Il-song Hosts Banquet

*SK1505043089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT
15 May 89*

[Text] Pyongyang May 14 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea gave a grand banquet at the Kumsusan assembly hall this evening in honor of President of the Islamic Republic of Iran Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

President Kim Il-song ushered President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i into the banquet hall amid the warm welcome of those present.

The national anthems of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the DPRK were played.

President Kim Il-song spoke at the banquet.

President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i spoke next.

Also present on invitation at the banquet were the official suite members accompanying the Iranian president and others.

Minister of People's Armed Forces O Chin-u, Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Premier Yon Hyong-muk, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and other officials were on hand.

A cordial atmosphere of friendship prevailed throughout the banquet.

Kim Il-song Speaks at Banquet

SK1505020989 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
2100 GMT 14 May 89

[Speech by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea and DPRK president, at a banquet arranged at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of 14 May in honor of Islamic Republic of Iran President Khamene'i—read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Comrade President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, various Iranian guests, and comrades and friends:

Today, our people gratefully welcome Your Excellency Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as a valuable envoy of friendship. Even though we are meeting you for the first time, we feel a sense of intimacy from you as if we were meeting a friend.

On this occasion filled with warm friendship, on behalf of the government of our Republic and the Korean people and on my own behalf, I warmly welcome Your Excellency, the respected president, and your entourage.

Even though you are busy with state affairs because of post-war rehabilitation construction, you left for a long journey and visited our country. This is an expression of your sense of firm friendship and solidarity with our people.

Both Korea and Iran are nonaligned countries that treasure independence more than anything else. The people of our two countries established relations of friendship and cooperation based on the noble idea of independence and the principle of equality and reciprocity and have endlessly developed these relations.

The current visit to our country by Your Excellency President will be an important occasion that will develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Iran to a new higher stage in accordance with the aspirations and demands of the people of the two countries.

The Iranian people are industrious and courageous people with a long cultural tradition. A while ago, the Iranian people meaningfully marked the 10th anniversary of the victory of the Islamic Revolution, which

opened a new beginning in their lives. Under the leadership of Ayatollah Iman Khomeyni, their outstanding leader, the Iranian people overthrew the tyrannical monarchic system and attained a victory in the Islamic revolution and have vigorously struggled to courageously defeat the imperialist maneuvers for aggression and interference, to consolidate the achievements in the revolution, and to achieve the independent development of the country.

We highly evaluate the fact that the Iranian people have brought about many achievements in strengthening political unity and developing the economy and culture, while overcoming various difficulties in their way and difficult trials during the war. We also welcome the fact that they accepted the resolution of the UN Security Council and achieved peace. The Iranian people are now making positive efforts to turn an armistice into a stable peace. Also, after setting aside the coming 10 years as the 10 years of construction, they are rising up to remove the scars of war and to build a new prosperous Iran.

The Iranian Government and people are arduously struggling to oppose the vicious maneuvers by the imperialists and racists to flagrantly violate Iran's independence and to insult Islam. Believing that the Iranian people, who are marching forward with a firm will and belief, will bring about a brilliant victory in their struggle for peace and prosperity without fail, our people extend firm solidarity with your just struggle. Experience from history shows that no matter how much damage may have been caused by war, if the people are strongly united to wage a struggle with the spirit of self-reliance, they will be able to restore the ruined economy and bring about prosperity and development in the country in a matter of days.

Today our people are struggling to attain the complete victory of socialism and expedite the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland under the difficult circumstances in which the nation is divided and we are in direct confrontation with the U.S. imperialists.

The Iranian Government and people extend support for and encouragement to our people's just struggle for building a new society and national reunification.

The obstacles and difficulties are still laid before the road of national reunification; however, the situation is developing favorably to our people's cause for reunification.

Our people will expedite the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland by developing dialogue and negotiations based on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity, thus relaxing tension on the Korean peninsula, and by attaining national reconciliation and unity.

Further developing the friendship and cooperative relations between Korea and Iran is of great significance in accelerating the building of a new society in our two countries and in strengthening the unity of anti-imperialist independent forces.

Our two nations have abundant possibilities and potentials which enable us to expand and develop the many-sided cooperation and exchanges within the scope of the South-South cooperation. Our people treasure the friendship and cooperation with the Iranian people.

We will actively strive to further expand and develop the friendship and economic and technological cooperation in many fields between the two countries.

The respected Your Excellency President, it is a common task facing humankind today to build a new world in which all nations and all peoples develop and prosper equally by abolishing the outdated international order which was made on the basis of domination and plunder.

The people of nonaligned countries and all progressive people of the world who defend the independence and love the peace should actively struggle in firm unity to oppose the imperialists' policy for domination and plunder, to realize arms reduction, to force the aggressive forces stationed in others' countries and their aggressive military bases to withdraw, and to safeguard peace and security of the world.

The Korean people will always advance hand in hand with the people of the nonaligned countries, including the Iranian people and the progressive people of the world, in the struggle to realize arms reduction; to form the new international order; and to build a new, free, and peaceful Asia and a new world with independence.

I hope that the current visit of Your Excellency President will be successful and bring good fruition.

I wish the respected Your Excellency President 'Ali Khamene'i good health and long life and wish the guests from Iran good health. I also wish for friendship and unity between the Korean and Iranian peoples and for the unity of the people of the world who defend the independence.

Khamene'i Addresses Banquet

*SK1505053289 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0506 GMT
15 May 89*

[Text] Pyongyang May 14 (KCNA)—President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i of the Islamic Republic of Iran made a speech at a grand banquet given by President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of May 14.

The visit to your beautiful country will leave wonderful and unforgettable memory in my impression, President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i said, and went on:

Your country under the wise leadership of Your Excellency Kim Il-song has made a great development and accumulated a wealth of fighting experience.

So we have visited your country this time carrying with us friendly sentiments.

I pay a high tribute to you for the Korean people's heroic struggle, particularly, for the energetic role played by your excellency respected president on the road of rebuilding a Democratic Korea, repulsing the occupationists and aggressors.

The true and cordial relations between Korea and Iran proceeded from the revolutionary and anti-imperialist stand and have consistently developed because of the unity between our two peoples.

The first joint committee of our two countries will be formulated at this moment when we came to Pyongyang.

Now I can confidently say that part of the potentialities existing between our two countries has been used till today and we will expand all this work on the basis of the friendship and trust achieved through cooperation in the past decade.

He continued:

The struggle full of great events waged by our people under the leadership of His Eminence Imam Khomeyni terminated the schemes of the Western dominationists and oppressors, gave freedom to our people and established an independent system, fully popular, strong and progressive.

The idea which was the guideline in organizing and mobilizing the fighters and people in our great and rigorous struggle, the basis of our new system after the victory of the revolution is the Islamic idea.

The decade since the victory of the revolution and the establishment of the system of an Islamic Republic is full of the cases caused by aggression, pressure and instigation of the enemy of the world and of precious experience, epic events, sacrificing spirit and gains by the help of the god and the efforts and will of the great people.

During this decade full of ordeals Islamic Iran has traversed steadfastly and in full independence the road to attain its noble, just and honorable aim. Iran greeted a period of allround construction after the war.

We resolved to make use of friendship and cooperation with the countries which are linked with us for the common stand and spiritual, material and ideological bonds and receive cooperation of these countries in the comprehensive and rapid rehabilitation of our country.

Proceeding from this thought, we decided to further strengthen the friendly cooperation with your country and map out a long-term and advanced joint program with your government.

Today, the world people, especially the peoples of Third World countries are demanding peace and security more than ever. Because peace and security is prerequisite to defending the spirit of freedom, achieving complete independence and to the development and prosperity of the nation.

Then, what is threatening peace and security? It is none other than the forces that are interfering in the destiny and internal affairs of other nations away from their lands and expanding military bases in defiance of the opposition of the people with a view to dominating and invading the world.

They are the root cause of regional disputes and the greatest obstacle wrecking security.

Further, some aggressive nations are using every possible means to attain their political purpose even if they will claim lives of tens of millions of people and destroy the wealth of other nations.

The breathing of our Islamic Revolution showed for the first time that no modern military equipment can break the fighting spirit of a people to defend justice and rights.

The Islamic Republic of Iran has heroically fought face to face with one of the greatest aggressive armed forces in the present time over the past 10 years.

In this struggle, we demonstrated that we could fight any forces armed with up-to-date military equipment and repulse any aggression.

The most important international obligation for the present is to wage a joint struggle for the liquidation of domination by the colonialists and form an army of justice of the world against regional aggression.

This is why it is important for our two countries to strengthen cooperation in political sphere.

The peoples of Korea and Iran have made much efforts to rehabilitate their countries and win their independence.

In order to attain their noble targets, the two countries attach particular importance to cooperation between them.

President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i pointed out that, proceeding from its policy of good neighbourliness, the Islamic Republic of Iran is favourably developing the relations with countries around and adjacent to the region in the interests of nations in the region and is respecting them.

President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i said:

We hope all the obstacles lying in the way of uniting a big family of Korea into one will be removed and the cherished desire of your people realized thanks to Your Excellency's proposals and efforts.

The unswerving will of the Korean people on this road will undoubtedly be an important factor opposing the aim of world imperialism and the efforts to achieve reunification be crowned with victory.

Talks Held 15 May

SK1505103989 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 15 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 15 (KCNA)—Talks were held today between President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Present on our side was Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and on the opposite side were Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and senior adviser to the president Mostafa Mir-Salim.

The talks took place in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Khamene'i Tours Pyongyang

SK1505104589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 15 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 15 (KCNA)—President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i of the Islamic Republic of Iran on an official goodwill visit to Korea and his party went round different places of Pyongyang today.

The guests called at the May Day Stadium and saw various facilities of it, hearing an explanation about the splendid construction of the grand 150,000-seat sports complex with home designs, technique, materials and equipment.

President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i expressed admiration for the inexhaustible strength of the Korean people who erected the modern stadium with their efforts and technique and the potential of the self-supporting national economy of Korea.

In Kwangbok Street the guests looked round with keen interest the newly built Mangyongdae School Children's Palace, a grand complex of after-school education for school children, the just completed modern apartment houses for 5,000 families, service facilities, the building materials exhibition and inner facilities and operation of stages of the circus theatre available for underwater, ice and animal circus.

The Iranian president congratulated the constructors on their successes in building these excellent modern monumental edifices of grand scale in a short span of time.

The president and his party also inspected the Pyongyang metro.

The guests were accompanied by Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and other officials concerned.

Some members of the president [as received] called at the Moranbong joint venture company, the Pyongyang embroidery institute, etc.

Papers Welcome Khamene'i

SK1405082589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT
14 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 14 (KCNA)—Papers here today come out with editorials warmly welcoming president of the Islamic Republic of Iran Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i due here today for an official goodwill visit at the invitation of President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

NODONG SINMUN says his Korean visit will mark an important occasion in deepening the understanding and trust between the two countries and two peoples and bringing the friendly and cooperative relations between them to a new, higher stage. It will also be a great contribution to promoting friendship and solidarity among the Asian countries and strengthening and developing the non-aligned movement, the daily stresses, and continues:

The Iranian people overthrew the shah regime which had reigned over the people for a long time and won in the Islamic Revolution through an all-people resistance on February 11, 1979.

Since the victory of the revolution the Iranian people under the leadership of their leader his eminence Ayatollah Imam Khomeini have staunchly struggled to defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country and national dignity and build a new prosperous Iran, valiantly repulsing the aggressive and subversive moves and sabotages of the imperialists. They proclaimed an Islamic Republic through a national referendum on April 1, 1979. They have liquidated the deep-rooted economic foundations of the imperialists obstructive to the independent and democratic development of the country.

The Iranian Government develops friendly relations with other countries on the principle of anti-imperialism, independence and non-alignment and fully supports other peoples in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for national independence and liberation.

The Korean people are rejoiced as over their own over all the successes the Iranian people have achieved in their endeavours for the independent development and prosperity of the country and extend full support and solidarity for their just cause.

The daily further says:

To develop the friendly relations between Korea and Iran is conducive to accelerating the revolution and construction in the two countries, developing the Non-Aligned Movement and promoting the cause of independence against imperialism.

The Korean people will make efforts to steadily develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Iranian people forged on the common front of the anti-imperialist struggle in the idea of independence, peace and friendship.

MINJU CHOSON says: In recent years contact and visits between the two peoples have become frequent and cooperation and exchange between them have been further strengthened in the economic and cultural fields. This accords with the desire of the two peoples and the common interests of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Anniversary of Kongsudok Meeting Noted

SK1405085589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT
14 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 14 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN Sunday observes the 58th anniversary of the meeting of political workers and chiefs of underground revolutionary organizations which was held under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at Kongsudok, Chongsong County, North Hamgyong Province, in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The great leader advanced to Chongsong area in Korea on May 14, 1931, to step up preparations for the development of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle in Korea onto a new high stage and called a meeting there, at which he made a historic speech entitled "Let Us Make Full Preparations for the Revolutionary Forces To Organize and Wage an Armed Struggle".

Referring to the need to bring the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle to a higher stage, he said in his speech:

"The subjective and objective situation prevailing today demands that we develop the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle onto a higher stage and wage it in the way of armed struggle."

We would be able to defeat the Japanese imperialists and achieve the country's liberation only when we fight with arms in our hands, he said, and stressed that the armed struggle could not be waged without preparing revolutionary forces.

Saying what was important above all in preparing the revolutionary forces was to build armed forces, he made clear a concrete way for its realization.

It is also important in preparing the revolutionary forces to unite broad segments of the popular masses as a political force and to temper them in the struggle, he said.

The speech of the great leader at the meeting gave a scientific exposition for the first time in history of strategic policies of making preparations for national liberation war in colonies and ways of their realization, serving as a programme of struggle and guideline of activities to be firmly held by the Korean communists and people, stresses the daily.

Hong Si-hak Attends Mining Complex Ceremony
SK1505022889 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 10 May 89

[Excerpt] A promising soda feldspars coal mine will be developed on the land of Sangmyong. The newly developed coal mining will produce hundreds of thousands of soda feldspars a year which are needed in developing the chuche-oriented glass industry.

A rally of officials of Sangmyong coal mine to thoroughly carry out the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teaching for developing soda feldspars coal mining was held on the spot.

The rally was attended by Comrade Hong Si-hak, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, chief secretary of the South Hamgyong Municipal party committee, and chairman of the South Hamgyong Municipal People's Committee and other functionaries concerned with the officials of Sangmyong coal mine. [passage omitted]

Tokyo-Kwangpo Joint Company Opens Business
SK1305153689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 13 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 13 (KCNA)—A Kwangpo joint company opened its business in Korea.

The new company which has been set up in Kwangpo area, South Hamgyong Province, is jointly operated by the Kwangpo Duck Plant and Tokyo Metropolitan Traders and Industrialists of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon).

The company will mass produce duck meat and its feather of high-quality and various production processes such as plucking, washing, drying, assorting and package are on modern lines.

The company will be conducive to the betterment of the people's lives and the development of foreign trade in the future.

A meeting for opening its business took place on May 13 on the spot.

South Police Criticized for Firing on Students
SK1405132589 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in English to South Korea 0030 GMT 5 May 89

[Statement by the spokesman for the South Korean National Democratic Front, SKNDF, on 3 May]

[Text] The No Tae-u regime, which had embarked upon the road toward all-out fascist suppression after giving the police even the right to use rifles, began creating grave circumstances by firing at demonstrators. On 30 April, the fascist authorities fired at demonstrators in Songnam, thus greatly shocking society. Following this, they again committed the despicable crime of firing approximately 80 bullets at student demonstrators in Pusan on 1 May. All the people are shocked and angered at this antipopular hostile provocation. After blocking and indiscriminately suppressing the peaceful May Day assemblies and demonstrations, which are recognized internationally and which are also legal, the No Tae-u regime began firing. This is an open declaration designed to provoke another Kwangju situation to completely obliterate democratic and patriotic forces.

As has been known, the No Tae-u regime, which had been faced with a crisis because it had been surrounded by foes on all sides, gave the police the right to carry and use rifles; massively supplied them with weapons; and began fascist offensives. In this way, it exposed its intention to bloodily suppress patriotic democratic forces. Also, using the Rev Mun Ik-hwan visit to the North as an opportunity, it formed the Joint Investigation Headquarters, which includes the Defense Security Command and the Agency for National Security Planning, and exercised public power in suppressing the masses. In this way, it virtually embarked upon the road toward a martial law decree in which emergency power will be exercised. No Tae-u, a Kwangju murderer, fired at demonstrators this time, thus raising the curtain of another bloody massacre operation with the anniversary of the 18 May violence on the horizon. The No Tae-u regime is viciously maneuvering to justify such a grave situation using the incident at Tongui University in Pusan and to embark upon the road toward open massacre operations. However, this is a foolish maneuver.

The incident at Tongui University in Pusan was caused by the fact that the police blocked peaceful May Day demonstrations and collectively took away, detained, and fired at angry workers and students. This incident was perpetrated by the No Tae-u military dictatorial regime, which, at the instigation of the United States, began fascist suppression after nullifying its promise for a mid-term appraisal and through the use of the combat policemen who fired at the workers and students at the instructions of the No Tae-u military dictatorial regime.

If traitor No Tae-u, who having lost reason has exposed his nature as a Kwangju murderer, is left intact, the territory of South Korea will inevitably be submerged in a sea of blood.

The incident in which No Tae-u fired at demonstrators greatly angers all the people and has become a source for resistance by the entire masses.

Together with the entire patriotic masses, the SKNDF denounces the police firing incident as a grave hostile provocation against our people and will rise up in a pan-national struggle to overthrow No Tae-u in protest of this incident. No Tae-u must stop bloodily suppressing the democratic patriotic forces; release without any delay all the students, workers, and people of all other walks of life who were taken away and detained; apologize to the people for the firing incident; and resign from the seat of power without any delay.

This incident took place at the same time when the commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea supported the No Tae-u regime's policy of suppression during his testimony at the U.S. Senate. The U.S. imperialists must immediately withdraw from this land, instead of inciting the No Tae-u regime to fascism. Guns and bayonets cannot stop the trend toward independence, democracy, and reunification. They will only hasten the destruction of the colonial fascist rule. Our masses will deal a hard blow to the U.S. imperialists and No Tae-u, who attempt to provoke another Kwangju situation, by waging a violent anti-U.S., antigovernment struggle.

[Dated] 3 May 1989

South Korea

Displeasure Over State Comment Expressed

SK1305061789 Seoul YONHAP in English 0606 GMT
13 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 13 (YONHAP)—South Korea has expressed displeasure to the United States over a State Department comment on the death of a student activist.

Assistant Foreign Minister Yi Chung-pin, in a telephone call Saturday, delivered the government's "regret" to the U.S. Embassy in Seoul over the "irresponsible remarks."

The body of Yi Chol-kyu, 24, a student of Choson University in Kwangju, was found in a reservoir Wednesday. He was being sought by police for a pro-Pyongyang article he wrote for a campus publication.

A State Department official Friday termed Yi's death a "deplorable event and atrocious act" and said, "We hope that the murderers will be exposed and severely punished."

The Foreign Ministry official complained to the U.S. Embassy: "The U.S. official's comment, at a time when the investigation has not been concluded, lacks a sense of responsibility and could affect the investigation."

"We understand that the comment was unofficial, not from the State Department but an individual official in the East Asia and Pacific Bureau of the department."

Earlier in the day, Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun ordered Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung to report on the comment and to take "proper action."

Kang, chairing a cabinet meeting, also ordered an open and just investigation to exclude any possible misunderstanding or wild rumors.

Dissident groups and radical students charge that Yi was murdered by the police, while prosecutors regard the death as suicide or accident.

An autopsy Thursday failed to determine the cause of death.

'Countersteps' Ordered

SK1305234189 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
14 May 89 p 2

[Text] Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun yesterday directed the Foreign Ministry to find out the facts about a comment made by an official at the U.S. Department of State in which he prejudged the death of a Choson University student to be murder.

After being briefed by Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung on the controversial comment, he ordered Choe to take due countersteps, Kang's spokesman Yi Hyon-ku told reporters.

He was quoted as saying "I feel it regrettable the U.S. department has made such a rude remark at a time when the ruling and opposition parties as well as the administration are jointly investigating the death."

Yi Chol-kyu, student council leader at the university in Kwangju, was found dead in a lake Wednesday and his death has now spiraled into a sensitive political issue as he was being chased by police on charges of pro-Pyongyang activities.

The State Department official, in a comment carried by a vernacular paper, HANGUK ILBO, said, "This is a deplorable event. We do not know who may have committed this atrocious act. We note that (Korean) President No (Tae-u) has called a full investigation and we hope that the murderers will be exposed and severely punished."

Prime Minister Kang also instructed an "open and fair investigation" in order to exclude any suspicion about the mysterious death when he received interim reports of the prosecutors' probe from Vice Justice Minister Kim Tu-hui.

In the meantime, Assistant Foreign Minister Yi Chung-pin called senior U.S. embassy officials to his office yesterday afternoon and formally expressed displeasure with the comment.

He said that it is "unreasonable" for the department to have made a comment which could affect the investigation which is currently under way."

He told the press that the Korean embassy in Washington has found the comment was made by an information officer at the Asia-Pacific bureau of the department and thus is an "informal" one.

The Korean embassy sent a political counsellor to Ken Bailey, spokesman for the bureau, and Thomas Dunlop, chief of the Korean division, Friday and asked for clarification.

Comment Called 'Out of Line'

SK1405002489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
14 May 89 p 2

["News in Review" column by political editor Chong Un-pong: "Washington's Comment Hurts Feelings of Korean People"]

[Text] The month of May is ideal in Korea in terms of weather. It deserves the title of "Queen of the Seasons" in every aspect.

But, current developments make the term a misnomer, at least as far as politics is concerned.

It was in May in 1961 When former president Pak Chong-hui came to power through a coup. It was also in this month in 1980 when former president Chon Tu-hwan issued heavy-handed measures which resulted in the outbreak of bloodshed in Kwangju.

Now the nation is boiling over the mysterious death of a student activist at Chonsun University in Kwangju, boding ill for current social and political development.

The government investigation authorities are exerting all efforts to bring to light the whole truth about the death.

As part of long campaign against the government led by President No Tae-u, people in dissident sectors are also doing their all to prove their allegation that he was murdered and abandoned.

Dissidents and student activists, spurred on by the mysterious death, are now converging on the provincial capital of Kwangju, timed with the ninth anniversary of the Kwangju bloodshed, for which the United States, they argue, was responsible in part.

At this critical moment comes a dispatch from Washington saying that the U.S. Department of State has commented that the death of the student is "deplorable" and "atrocious."

The comment can only be taken to mean that the student activist, who had been sought by police, was murdered.

Actually, at the present stage, it is yet to be determined whether he was murdered or not.

However, the United States commented on the affair as if he had been murdered. On what ground did the Department of State come to that conclusion?

Supposing that the United States has concrete evidence, could it be so rude as to comment in that manner on such a sensitive issue in a foreign country?

The comment came from no other source than the Department of State, which should be, by the nature of its business, punctilious in consideration of the sentiments of foreign nations.

But the comment this time is so rude that it has hurt the feelings of Koreans.

The United States which has been pressuring the government to open up Korean markets made the reckless and rude comment at a time when the investigation is still going on.

"Is it not a fact that the United States made the comment just to atone for its alleged complicity in the Kwangju bloodshed nine years ago?" asked a dissident.

He went on to say, "I am very much upset at the way the United States thinks of South Korea. Should the United States have to assume such a big brother role as to comment on the death of a student, which could be an accident without political connections,"

He then asked the United States to pay more attention to its troops now being shipped to Panama so that they may not commit atrocities against innocent people in Panama.

In short, the comment of the U.S. Department of State is out of line and has got on the nerves of Korean people who are already irritated at what they think is "undue" economic pressure.

There is worry that the undesirable comment may become a stuff student activists can utilize in their anti-American campaign at a time when the United States is being stampeded out by a volley of peace offensives from Gorbachev.

Daily Criticizes Comment

SK1405081389 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
14 May 89 p 3

["Reporter's Notebook" column article by Yim Tongmyon, political desk reporter: "The Comment by the United States That Does Not Correspond to Usual Practices"]

[Text] With the incident of Yi Chol-kyu, a Choson University student, the current political situation in Korea reminds one of the atmosphere on the eve of a typhoon. The eye of the typhoon would be the cause of Yi's death.

It appears that the domestic political situation will vary according to whether his death was suicide, an accidental death, or murder.

Concerning this issue, the U.S. State Department unexpectedly put forward an extremely unusual comment in view of its past practices. The spokesman for the Office of East Asian and Pacific Affairs of the U.S. State Department said that "This incident is deplorable. We do not know who committed such an atrocious act. Paying attention to the directive of President No Tae-u for a thoroughgoing investigation of the incident, we hope that the murderers will be fully exposed and sternly punished."

It seems that the expression "murderers" was made on the basis of presupposition that Yi's death was caused by murder. In addition, the words "deplorable" and "atrocious" give one a very strong linguistic sense.

Such a commentary can be said to have deviated to a great extent from the pattern of comments which the U.S. Government has made in the past whenever grave political incidents broke out in Korea. The U.S. State Department has observed its rule of practice that it withholds making an official comment on what is happening among its allies or it merely shows a "general theory" by putting forward various assumptions until clear proof is discovered or a conclusion is drawn. In other words, the more sensitive an issue may be, the more ambiguous the expressions the U.S. State Department has used in order to allow the people to interpret them in different ways.

However, the U.S. State Department, even before the investigation of the incident, which emerged as an important issue that may even decide the direction of Korea's future political trend is completed, made a comment as if to define the nature of the incident. This is indeed beyond our understanding.

Was this simply a mistake or an intentional comment prepared after contemplation?

Taking the U.S. State Department's information system into consideration, the possibility of it being a mistake appears to be almost nil. It has been learned that U.S.

State Department comments on issues concerning Korea are being drafted by the Korean division staff who are well versed in various forms of the most up-to-date information and materials about Korea, and these drafts are being reviewed and checked by the director of the division, the deputy assistant secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs and the assistant secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, according to the nature of the issue. The more delicate nature the political issue may be, the more complicated procedure the State Department follows in making its comment.

Thus, there is a great possibility that the recent comment was made intentionally. The Foreign Ministry explained that in response to the demand of the councilor in the Korean Embassy in the United States for correction of the comment, the State Department official refused, merely saying that he would refrain from making such comments in the future. This can be regarded as a factor supporting the idea that the comment was deliberately made by U.S. State Department.

One cannot exclude the possibility that considering the anti-U.S. sentiment which has been expanded in Korea in connection with the role the United States played during the Kwangju democratization movement, the United States might have taken such an act to enhance its image. Otherwise, the United States may be sending a signal suggesting a change in Korea-U.S. relations.

Concerning the issue of the comment, our first assistant foreign minister on 13 May called the U.S. charge d'affaires in Korea to the Foreign Ministry. However, he did not respond to this call, saying that he was busy. Would any ambassador other than the U.S. ambassador refuse a call from the assistant foreign minister of the nation in which he is stationed on an urgent matter?

We are concerned with the fact that the anti-U.S. sentiment may sprout even within our government.

U.S. Willing To Correct Remark

SK1505053989 Seoul YONHAP in English 0521 GMT
15 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 15 (YONHAP)—The United States has expressed willingness to correct a State Department official's comment on a South Korean student activist's death, which is triggering controversy and new political tension in Korea, a Foreign Ministry official said Monday.

The State Department said Saturday that the comment was unintended, he said.

Korean Ambassador Pak Tong-chin has delivered his government's regret on the comment to Bill Clark, deputy assistant secretary for East Asia and Pacific Affairs, said the official, who wanted to remain anonymous.

Clark told Pak that it was not the department's intention to make such a comment and it will be corrected at a noon press briefing on Monday, according to the ministry official.

A U.S. State Department official called the death of Yi Chol-kyu, 24, a Chosun University student in Kwangju whose body was found floating in a reservoir, "a deplorable event and atrocious act. The murderers should be arrested and severely punished."

The remarks caused a furor and angered the government, which is investigating the cause of Yi's death amid allegations by students and dissidents that he was murdered by the police.

An autopsy shows evidence that he drowned, and police suspect he slipped into the reservoir while running away from police officers manning a nearby check point.

Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun, criticizing the comment as "rash and irresponsible at a time when the probe has yet to be concluded," ordered the Foreign Ministry to report on the circumstances of the comment and take proper diplomatic action.

Kim Tae-chung Displeased With Letter Revelation
SK1405001889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
14 May 89 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "Kim Tae-chung's Letter"]

[Text] PPD [Party for Peace and Democracy] president Kim Tae-chung yesterday gave vent to his displeasure with the revelation by the United States of a welcome letter sent to Donald Gregg who has been designated as U.S. ambassador to Korea.

When asked about the letter, Kim admitted that he sent it. "It was a totally personal letter. I cannot understand why they made public a private letter. The act goes against common sense."

In the letter Kim said "Personally I am also happy to see you come here as ambassador for I am deeply indebted to you for saving my life in 1973 and 1980. And I am looking forward to working with you in our common task of realizing true democracy."

Daily Notes Changes in Relations With U.S.
SK1205123889 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
10 May 89 p 3

["Focal Point" column by Kim Chae-hong: "Subtle Changes in Relations Between Korea and the United States—A New Phase, As Seen by the Visit of Presidential Assistant Pak Chol-on to the United States"]

[Text] The recent contacts between high-ranking Korean and U.S. Government officials to discuss trade friction and Korea's northern policy have led some people to wonder whether Korea and the United States have in reality entered a new phase of readjusting their mutual relations

Following the trade negotiations between Korea and the United States from the end of March until early April, which were attended by Deputy Premier Cho Sun and Minister of Trade and Industry Han Sung-su from the Korean side and U.S. Trade Representatives [USTR] officials and high-ranking officials of the U.S. Commerce and Finance Departments, Pak Chol-on, presidential assistant for political affairs, went to the United States to intensely discuss and exchange views on issues related to the northern policy with U.S. Central Intelligence Agency [CIA] officials and White House staff in charge of diplomatic and security affairs.

Deputy Premier Cho and Minister of Trade and Industry Han proposed to the U.S. side that the two countries take into account their bilateral political and security ties when discussing trade issues rather than handling them separately. Adviser Pak is also known to have strongly stressed this to the U.S. State Department officials.

However, Hong Sun-yong, second deputy assistant foreign minister, who accompanied Deputy Premier Cho during the latter's visit to the United States, said that the USTR, the office in charge of trade affairs, had refused to include even diplomatic and security issues in the discussion of trade affairs.

The United States seems to have ceased showing favor to our country in the settlement of trade issues. To date, the United States has shown favor to our country to help us recover from war devastation and rebuild our economy.

Adviser Pak Chol-on discussed with U.S. diplomatic and security policymakers our northern policy and U.S. policy toward Asia and the Pacific. Adviser Pak's desire for talks with U.S. Secretary of State Baker, National Security Advisor Scowcroft, and CIA Director Webster has not been fulfilled. According to a high-ranking government official, his discussions with working-level U.S. officials over policy matters have proved far more substantial than expected.

This high-ranking government official said that the clearest message Adviser Pak received during his visit to the United States was that the withdrawal of U.S. troops stationed in Korea is not at all tied to the progress in South-North relations. The message that the United States hoped to get through was that the U.S. forces stationed in Korea are an important instrument in executing U.S. strategy in Asia and the Pacific and, going one step farther, U.S. world strategy designed to deter Soviet armed forces.

A diplomatic specialist said that it is not such immediate developments as the signs of improvement in Korean-Soviet relations that prompt the United States to be concerned about our country's northern policy. What concerns the United States is how the long-term success of Korea's northern policy will affect the U.S. forces stationed in Korea in the future. Commenting on Adviser Pak's visit to the United States, he said: First of all,

the United States may have wondered about what kind of commitment adviser Pak had given regarding the U.S. forces stationed in Korea during contacts with North Korea and the Soviet Union, and this may be the reason why the United States invited him to Washington.

The diplomatic specialist added that even if peace is guaranteed on the Korean peninsula, the U.S. troops will still bear the responsibility of counterbalancing the Soviet military forces in this region. According to his theory, if U.S. troops pull out of Korea, the Soviet Union will have troops to spare from this region to deploy in Europe, and this, in turn, will provide the Soviet Union with an opportunity to work out a counterswing [as published] operation, as it will force the United States to increase the military forces in Europe.

Advisor Pak was reportedly briefed on Soviet open-door policy and arms control policy in great detail during his visit to CIA headquarters. Given its nature, it is natural for the CIA to have a conservative view of the Soviet Union and to regard Gorbachev's glasnost as "a smiling gesture." It concedes that it will have to watch to see whether the Soviets translate their open-door policy into action before making an affirmative assessment of it. In a bid to point out the fictitious nature of Soviet perestroika, U.S. Government officials remind their Korean counterparts of the fact that up until quite recently, the Soviets supplied ultramodern weapons to North Korea.

However, it is true that Korea's northern policy has been promoted on the basis of an affirmative assessment of the Soviet open-door policy and that Advisor Pak is an avid reader of Gorbachev's book "perestroika." Viewed in this light, it can be said that the policymakers of the two countries have clearly different perspectives on northern policy.

When the U.S. side stressed the need for Korea to consult in advance with the United States in promoting its northern policy, adviser Pak reportedly said: If one is too faithful to prior consultation, one finds oneself in a low-profile diplomacy. We pay attention to this report.

Some people believe that the U.S. suspicion about the northern policy stems from an assumption that in a sense, Korea has now chosen a line of becoming independent of the United States, just like President Syngman Rhee's theory of reunifying the country through a northward invasion or President Pak Chong-hui's theory of a phased withdrawal of U.S. troops stationed in Korea.

The recent contacts between the high-ranking Korean and U.S. Government officials for the discussion of northern policy and trade issues have convinced some people that although the foundation of Korea-U.S. relations remains unchanged, the way Korea promotes its diplomacy has changed.

Daily Regrets Closure of U.S. Cultural Center
SK1405005689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
14 May 89 p 6

[Editorial: "Closure of U.S. Cultural Center"]

[Text] It is with great regret that we learn the American cultural center in Kwangju, center of the Honam region, has been closed, though temporarily, in preparation for its relocation as announced by the U.S. agency.

The closure came eight days before the ninth anniversary of the Kwangju incident, which took place on May 18, 1980.

Regrettably, the decades-old American cultural center in the provincial city has ever been a major target for attacks by student activists hurling firebombs since the Kwangju tragedy, which claimed many lives. The U.S. facilities have suffered students' attacks on as many as 28 occasions.

Student demonstrators chanting anti-American slogans have chosen the cultural center as their target as they apparently believe that the United States connived at the Kwangju mishap.

The indefinite closure of the American facility is really an unhappy event in view of the traditionally close, friendly ties between Korea and the United States.

On this occasion, we once again urge a complete settlement to the Kwangju tragedy to dissipate any suspicions held by radical students and the bereaved families of the victims about the alleged American connivance at martial law forces' manhandling of demonstrators who called for democracy in protest against the military dictatorship at that time.

Needless to say, with the inception of the present No Tae-u government as the turning point, the nation has been opening its doors to promote trade and cultural ties even with Communist states.

It is our hope that not only the United States but also other foreign countries will seek to promote cultural exchanges with our nation by operating cultural centers here in the country as we do abroad.

Whatever their sentiments, attacks by people on any foreign diplomatic facilities like the American cultural center cannot be justified under any circumstances. Their protests must be forwarded in a peaceful way following legal procedures internationally adopted.

Interministry Meeting Views Trade With U.S.
SK1405000189 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
14 May 89 p 2

[Text] Vice Foreign Minister Sin Tong-won yesterday presided over an interministerial meeting to discuss trade friction between Korea and the United States and other issues in the Korea-U.S. relationship.

A Foreign Ministry official said the meeting was aimed at providing officials from the ministries concerned chances to exchange views on and experience in various problems related to Korean-U.S. relations in order to help them effectively cope with the possible spillover effects of current trade friction on overall Korea-U.S. relations.

The participants in the meeting included officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Economic Planning Board, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Culture and Information and the Ministry of Labor Affairs.

The official said the government plans to call similar meetings regularly to discuss overall problems in the Korea-U.S. relationship.

Cho Sun Reaffirms Stand on Won Appreciation
SK1005073589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0631 GMT
10 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 10 (YONHAP)—Deputy Prime Minister Cho Sun reaffirmed Wednesday that South Korea will not appreciate its currency further despite U.S. pressure.

"Further appreciation will bring our exports great difficulty and I expressed the refusal firmly and explained our situation fully to the U.S. side during my recent visit to Washington," Cho said.

The deputy prime minister made the remarks in a lecture on the "Korean Economy at a Transitional Period" held at the Korea Industry Development Institute.

Cho, who is also economic planning minister, urged entrepreneurs to make stepped-up investment, indicating that Korea's much touted high economic growth of the past three years was led by exports and domestic consumption rather than investment.

Sluggish exports this year are caused by labor disputes, the won's appreciation and lukewarm investment, he said.

"Settling labor disputes plus ensuring price and social stability are the major tasks Korea faces, and the current situation in which workers discredit the government and employers must be remedied," he said.

Reaffirms Market Opening Stand
SK1105133489 Seoul YONHAP in English 1236 GMT
11 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 11 (YONHAP)—South Korea's top economic planner reiterated Thursday that he has no intention of making further concession to the U.S. demand for wider market opening to U.S. farm products even if Washington takes a retaliatory trade action.

Deputy Prime Minister and Economic Planning Minister Cho Sun said the chance is high for the United States to designate South Korea as what is called a priority foreign country for trade negotiations under its 1988 Trade Act in light of the striking differences over the market opening to U.S. farm products.

Cho, back from a trip to Washington to head off the expected U.S. retaliatory action, testified before the National Assembly interpellation session that even if the United States designates South Korea as a priority nation, the two countries have one more year to negotiate.

Cho said the South Korean Government will continue its efforts to avoid being designated a priority nation, but will make no changes in its three-year farm market opening program announced a month ago whatever pressure may come from any foreign country.

Trade officials of the two countries are meeting in their third round of negotiations to settle trade frictions.

Also, Cho made it clear that the South Korean Government will not cave in to the U.S. pressure to further appreciate the Korean won currency.

On domestic front, Cho said the government will push ahead with a public land ownership from the first half of next year to curb the ever worsening real estate speculations.

High-Tech Exports Regulated by COCOM Controls
SK1105030989 Seoul YONHAP in English 0300 GMT
11 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 11 (YONHAP)—South Korea's high-tech exports to communist nations will be regulated from Thursday under a memorandum of understanding signed with the United States that industry insiders complain casts a dark cloud over trade with the communist bloc.

Under the memorandum, signed in September 1987 at the urging of COCOM (the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls), Korea must consult with the United States if it wants to ship high-tech commodities to any of 14 communist countries.

COCOM, set up in 1949 to control leakage of Western industrial technology to the East bloc, now bans 167 products—121 goods on an international industry list, mainly electronics and precision instruments, 23 on a munitions list and 23 on an international atomic energy list.

Exports of goods listed by COCOM must, under the memorandum, be approved in advance by the government and a system of international import certificate and delivery verification must be instituted as of Thursday.

Korea is not a member of COCOM, but since it is considered a country capable of producing sophisticated goods it was asked to sign a memorandum of understanding with a COCOM member in 1984.

The measure could worsen Korea's trade compared with Taiwan and other newly industrialized economies, especially exports of telecommunications and electronics products, the insiders said.

The 14 countries on the COCOM list of restricted destinations are the Soviet Union, China, Hungary, North Korea, Mongolia, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Vietnam, Albania, Afghanistan and Cuba.

DJP Official Comments on Sino-Soviet Summit
SK1505020789 Seoul YONHAP in English 0200 GMT 15 May 89

Seoul, May 15 (YONHAP)—A senior ruling party official said Monday he hopes the first Sino-Soviet summit in three decades will be a turning point for peace and stability on the divided Korean peninsula, but warned that the two leaders should not "competitively show their loyalty toward North Korea."

"I hope that the talks between Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping will contribute to promoting not only South-North Korean dialogue for reducing tension on the peninsula but also relations between the Soviet Union, China, the United States and Japan for settling peace and prosperity on Northeast Asia," said Pak Chun-kyu, no. 2 in the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] after President No Tae-u.

Pak, a seven-term lawmaker and chairman of the DJP, was invited late last year by a Soviet academic institute to visit Moscow in June but said he may have to postpone the trip.

He also said, "The Korean question should not be a subject of superpower expansionism, as was the Cambodian problem."

Seoul Officials Attend Reunification Rally
SK1105022289 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 May 89 p 3

[Text] Some 2,000 members of the Central Committee for National Unification of Korea including chairman Son Chae-sik held a national rally at the National Theater in Seoul yesterday and renewed their determination for national unification.

During the rally, also attended by Minister of National Unification Yi Hong-ku and Seoul Mayor Ko Kun, the members adopted a four-point resolution in which they urged north Korea to resume suspended inter-Korean dialogues and to give up exploitation of the south's unification efforts for its plot for communization of the country.

They also stressed their determination to develop their campaign for democratic and peaceful unification to a national one and declared their support for the government's northern policy.

The rally was followed by a car parade where the members, aboard 45 buses, marched to a Han River bank near Yoido by way of downtown Seoul.

Joined by some 1,000 citizens and students, the members adopted a message there in which they called for the people's active participation in their campaign.

Student Activist Death Said Result of Drowning
SK1505032489 Seoul YONHAP in English 0258 GMT 15 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 15 (YONHAP)—Plankton in the lungs of a student activist found in a Kwangju reservoir show he drowned, doctors at the National Scientific Investigation Laboratory said Sunday.

The body of Yi Chol-kyu, 24-year-old junior of electronic engineering at Chosun University in Kwangju, was found floating in the reservoir on May 10.

Yi, editor of the private university's yearbook, had been on the police wanted list since last month for a pro-North Korean article he contributed to the school publication.

Yun Chung-chin, director of the laboratory, announced late Sunday that in an examination of Yi's internal organs, doctors found some 3,000 plankton per 15 grams of extract from lungs.

Yun said 200 to 300 plankton on average per 15 grams of heart, stomach and kidney were also found.

"In light of the discovery of a high concentration of plankton in the internal organs and since the lungs had been destroyed by water, we concluded that Yi drowned to death. In addition, the plankton found in Yi's internal organs and in samples taken from the reservoir were all 'sinnedras'," Yun said.

Yi's blood contained 0.08 percent alcohol but no traces of cyanides or insecticides, he said.

The results of the laboratory's examination will be announced on Wednesday, after scientists complete tests on the water soaked into the money found in Yi's pocket as well as on earth and rust on his clothes.

Earlier Sunday, an envelope containing 200,000 won (300 U.S. dollars) was found in the right pocket of his pants.

Two phone numbers written on the envelope belong to people who operate the coffee machines at Yi's school.

The open examination of extracts from Yi's body, observed by 15 lawmakers, reporters and outside doctors, also found that Yi died two hours after a meal.

Two doctors who conducted the autopsy, in response to observers' questions, said they found no traces of subcutaneous bleeding nor blows.

Yi's relatives, fellow student activists and dissident organizations, however, said they could not accept the laboratory conclusion that Yi had drowned to death.

Since the discovery of Yi's body, activists have claimed that he must have been tortured to death by police investigators.

Police insist that Yi drowned after slipping on a bridge over the reservoir while fleeing police officers who stopped him at a nearby checkpoint.

The discovery of Yi's body just a week before the ninth anniversary of the bloody military suppression of the 1980 civil uprising in Kwangju has strained the whole country as students and dissidents are gathering in Kwangju for a memorial rally.

PPD Urges Assembly Probe

SK1305235689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
14 May 89 p 1

[Text] The Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] led by Kim Tae-chung yesterday demanded the invocation of the parliamentary right to investigate state affairs in order to launch a thorough probe into the cause of the "mysterious death" of Yi Chol-kyu, student activist at Choson University.

Party spokesman Yi Sang-su stated that the prosecution has not conducted a satisfactory investigation and that if the probe turns out not to be thorough, the nation's political future will be severely affected.

"Therefore, the National Assembly has to exercise its own right to investigate and find the true story of the student's death," Yi said.

He added that his party would push for a meeting of floor leaders of the opposition parties to realize early parliamentary action.

PPD president Kim Tae-chung also told reporters, "Our party's fact-finding team dispatched a report saying the suspicion of murder was greater than that of suicide.

"With great interest, we will handle this matter," said the PPD head.

Asked what his party will do if evidence pointing to murder is found, Kim replied, "It is premature to discuss our countermeasures at this moment. But we will prepare various steps, including demanding punishment for those responsible."

However, the governing Democratic Justice Party [DJP] voiced its objection to the PPD's call, asserting that the probe results by both the prosecution and a joint parliamentary team have yet to be made.

The DJP executive members were briefed by Justice Minister Ho Hyong-ku and Home Minister Yi Han-tong on the interim report of the investigation.

Ho told them, "At present, there is no evidence at all to raise suspicion that Yi was murdered."

He added that the investigation faces an obstacle because students re- [sentence incomplete as published]

The response from the political parties came amid mounting tension triggered by massive demonstration by students and dissidents in Kwangju yesterday.

Timed with the forthcoming ninth anniversary of the popular uprising in Kwangju which falls on May 18 and the mysterious death of a Choson University student, demonstrators adopted a resolution denouncing President No Tae-u for suppressing popular movement for democracy.

The resolution also called for an immediate disbandment of the joint investigation headquarters on public security, overthrow of the No administration and U.S. apology for its role in the 1980 Kwangju massacre.

'Sensitive' Issue Viewed

SK1405003489 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
14 May 89 p 2

["News Analysis" column by staff reporter Kang Song-chol: "Death of Chosun University Activist Could Invite Political Crisis; Radicals May Try To Cash In on the Case"]

[Text] This past week has seen another exam-atmosphere can change. [sentence as published] A student activist's death is causing shifts in political winds, though mysteries about it have yet to be resolved.

The incident has offered a cause for dissidents and student activists to rally around and renew their solidarity, while putting enormous pressure on the government. Predictions are that the government would have to slow down the pace of its drives against dissidents and alleged leftist revolutionaries.

Government and ruling party officials appear worried that they might suffer a major setback in an effort to solidify political high grounds it recently gained by taking advantage of mounting calls for stability and conservative voices generated since dissident Mun Ik-hwan's secret Pyongyang visit in late March.

The opposition parties have so far showed cautious attitudes in dealing with the student's death, but they are unlikely to pass up this golden opportunity to turn the political tide in their favor. They are almost certain to make a hot political issue out of the incident, regardless of the outcome of the official investigation by the prosecution.

Raising the question of credibility regarding the prosecution's investigation, the No. 1 opposition Party for Peace and Democracy has already demanded the invoking of a constitutional right of the National Assembly to delve into major affairs of national significance.

The opposition parties, however, are expected to exercise moderation. They do not want the incident to bring about an extreme confrontation between the government and dissident circles and students, fearing that such a development would seriously threaten their political status.

Radical students are calling for massive struggles against the government, likening the case to the torture death of a university student in early 1987 during President Chon Tu-hwan's rule.

The torture death incident two years ago touched off massive antigovernment street demonstrations participated in by both students and citizens, amidst public furor over attempts by police to cover it up.

Students now gathered in Kwangju where the body of 24-year-old Yi Chol-kyu was found floating on a reservoir Wednesday, are circulating leaflets alleging that Yi must have been dumped there after being tortured to death by security investigators.

In order to back up their allegation, they point out the fact that Yi had been long sought by police for his role in publication of pro-Pyongyang articles in a school paper.

Chondaehyop [National Council of University Student Representatives], the body of student activists from across the nation, inaugurated its third leadership the day after Yi's body was found, and designated May 23 a day for mustering forces to topple the government of President No Tae-u. They also threatened to stage full-scale anti-American struggles late this month.

After the Tongui University incident that claimed the lives of six riot policemen early this month, student leaders pledged peaceful means of resistance, vowing not to throw Molotov cocktails and not to use other violent means. It remains to be seen, however, whether they can live up to their pledge during the professed antigovernment and anti-American struggles.

Radicals seemed to be losing ground amidst public outcries over the tragic deaths of the policemen, but they may try to regain their influence again by taking advantage of the death of the Chosun University student.

Both ruling and opposition politicians are worried about possible head-on-clashes between the government and the students, and have been exercising caution in commenting on the incident. They warned against any hasty action before the exact cause of death is determined.

But opposition lawmakers contend that the government's high-handed policies against dissident circles are one of the "indirect causes" and called for an end to suppression of "democratic figures."

Ruling party officials are paying attention to the sensitive character of the case, especially in light of the timing and the place. They are extremely concerned that the incident might help aggravate the situation during anticipated disturbances by students during a commemoration rally in Kwangju for the May 18 civil uprising in the city nine years ago.

They dismissed as groundless the students' allegation that Yi was killed by security investigators and predicted that the incident would not trigger such an uncontrollable situation as the massive anti-government protests in 1987 following the revelation of the torture death of a college student.

They even hinted that the incident might be the work of radical leftists who are desperate to change the course of development unfavorable to them.

Regardless of the exact cause, the current dispute over the student's death is an unwelcome development for the ruling party, especially as it happened at a time when it is pressing hard against the opposition and dissident circles with the support of public opinion.

Government Willing To Cooperate

SK1505125389 Seoul YONHAP in English 1247 GMT
15 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 15 (YONHAP)—A parliamentary fact-finding mission to the death of a student activist, Yi Chol-kyu, Monday proposed the invocation of the house right to investigate state affairs in an effort to sweep away any questions involving the puzzling death.

The lawmakers said in a report that it is necessary for the National Assembly to "thoroughly investigate the controversial death" with no doubt left.

The invocation of the house right, if realized, is the first of its kind in 17 years after it was constitutionally introduced into the National Assembly.

Yi's relatives, radical student organizations and militant dissident groups claimed that Yi, 24, was tortured to death, probably by security agents, refusing to accept the results of pathological tests proving that he died by drowning.

Student radicals and dissident militants have cast doubts on numerous spots on Yi's body that was found earlier this month in a reservoir near the southwestern city of Kwangju and the trace of dark-brown jelly extracted from the head.

They vowed to conduct a thorough probe into the death case on their own in a meeting Monday afternoon.

Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun, meanwhile, said the National Assembly has the proper authority to decide on the invocation of the house right to the investigation of state affairs in connection with Yi's death.

He said that if the National Assembly makes a decision on the matter, the administration is willing to cooperate positively.

Kang testified so during the interpellation session on social affairs in the plenary extra assembly session.

20,000 Hold Antigovernment Rally in Kwangju
*SK1305123289 Seoul YONHAP in English 1229 GMT
13 May 89*

[Text] Kwangju, Korea, May 13 (YONHAP)—More than 20,000 student dissidents, and citizens held a massive anti-government rally at Chonnam National University.

The protesters attempted to charge out of the campus after the rally but faced thousands of riot police troops blocking their way to downtown.

No violent clashes were reported however. Protesters used no firebombs and police in return fired no tear gas bombs.

More than 10,000 protesters managed to sneak out of the campus detouring the police blockade and gathered at a downtown plaza in front of the provincial government office building in the evening.

The protesters ended their downtown rally voluntarily in one and a half hours without any violent clash with police.

Police on 'Maximum Alert'

*SK1305235189 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
14 May 89 p 3*

[Text] Kwangju—About 30,000 students, dissidents and citizens held a massive rally yesterday afternoon, calling for government clarification of the cause of death of Chosun University student activist Yi Chol-kyu and punishment of those responsible for the bloody suppression of the civil uprising here in 1980.

The ralliers, including 6,000 "Chondaehyop" [National Council of University Student Representatives] members from across the nation, clashed with thousands of riot police while trying to march out of Chonnam National University [CNU] campus to the CNU Hospital where the body of the dead student activist is being kept.

As the ninth anniversary of the bloody Kwangju uprising draws near, the entire police force in Kwangju and Chollanam-to has been put on maximum alert in preparation for possible violent protests. From tomorrow, police across the nation will also be placed on top alert footing.

At the Chonnam University rally sponsored by the pan-national dissident body Chonminnyon [National Democratic Alliance of Korea] students and dissidents claimed that Yi must have died as a result of police torture.

They also pledged to launch a struggle for the overthrow of the present regime led by No Tae-u who they claim is responsible for the suppression of the people's movement and seek the punishment of the figures who masterminded the massacre of Kwangju citizens in 1980.

Police termed the rally "illegal" because the rally organizers did not report their rally plan in advance, but decided to allow it on condition that the rally be held only on the campus.

A total of 6,000 police were mobilized to cope with the rally and expected demonstration.

Police in heavy anti-riot gear were also deployed around the Chonnam National University Hospital, provincial office building, ruling Democratic Justice Party district chapter offices and the Mangwol-tong Cemetery where victims of the Kwangju uprising are buried.

About 6,000 students affiliated with the National Council of Student Representatives or Chondaehyop flocked to Chonnam National University campus by bus or train Friday afternoon after holding a two-day rally on the Chungnam National University campus in Taejeon.

At around midnight, the student activists held an assembly denouncing the current regime which they charged had "murdered patriot Yi." In the rally, they urged the government dissolve the Joint Public Security Investigation Headquarters.

After staying the night at the auditorium and lecture rooms, many of them visited the Mangwol-tong Cemetery to pay tribute to victims of the Kwangju uprising early in the morning.

Meanwhile, youth organizations in Kwangju area plan to hold a mass rally calling for the "punishment of the culprits responsible for Yi's murder" on the plaza in front of the provincial office building at 11 a.m. today.

Twenty-six dissident bodies in Kwangju area also plan to hold a series of protest rallies seeking the overthrow of the No administration and punishment of those responsible for the Kwangju massacre everyday from Monday to Thursday.

The "joint struggle headquarters" also plans to stage exhibitions, performances and other events till May 27 to commemorate the civil uprising.

Students, Dissidents Plan Kwangju Rallies
SK1505062989 Seoul YONHAP in English 0556 GMT 15 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 15 (YONHAP)—Dissident and student activist groups are planning nationwide anti-government rallies and demonstrations Thursday, the ninth anniversary of the Kwangju civil uprising against martial law.

A wide range of demands will include calls for an explanation of the bloody suppression of the Kwangju incident and the resignation of President No Tae-u, whom radicals call "an offspring of military dictatorship," a dissident spokesman said Monday.

"Chonminnyon," the National Alliance of Democratic Movements, has named the 10-day period beginning Thursday a pan-national struggle to force the government to resign and "Chondaehyop," the National Council of Student Representatives, has called for a million students to rally May 23, the last day of the struggle.

Chonminnyon, Korea's most influential dissident group with 260 member organizations, will call for the criminal punishment of all those responsible for the bloody suppression of the Kwangju uprising, the spokesman said.

By official count, 191 people were killed and hundreds injured when troops moved into the southwestern provincial capital of Kwangju to suppress a civilian uprising against imposition of martial law by General Chon Tu-hwan, who soon after the incident consolidated power and became president.

Chonminnyon will also call for the release of 250 dissidents, student radicals and labor activists detained by the government and will demand that the joint public security investigation headquarters be disbanded, charging that it is just a device to suppress dissidents.

Chondaehyop will hold anti-government rallies in nine major cities, including Seoul, Pusan and Kwangju, on May 23.

A spokesman for the student organization, grouping some 100 university and college societies, said it will use the same slogans as Chonminnyon but with one addition—anti-Americanism.

Chonminnyon and Chondaehyop, both under severe attack by government investigators, have had almost all their key figures arrested recently on charges of violating the national security law and will probably give up the use of violence, a government official said.

It is hard to predict whether they can muster enough support for their rallies to shake the government as their leadership has virtually collapsed under the government's stern measures, he said.

A joint investigation team of security agents, prosecutors and police arrested dissident Pastor Mun Ik-hwan, standing adviser of Chonminnyon, on charges of violating the National Security Law after he returned from a 10-day unauthorized trip to Pyongyang in early April.

They also arrested Yi Pu-yong and several other key figures of alliance Chonminnyon.

Student leaders have also been detained or are wanted by police acting on instructions from the joint investigation team.

Paper Urges Change in Student Movement
SK1205112889 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 10 May 89 p 2

[Editorial: "We Urge Chondaehyop To Change Its Struggle Line"]

[Text] With the declaration by the National Council of University Student Representatives [Chondaehyop] to adhere to the principle of nonviolence as an opportunity, we urge the student body to make a great change in its overall struggle line as well. In a nutshell, we would like to suggest that our students' social movement of today be directed toward seeking a more liberal, free line, which thoroughly adheres to democratic values while sternly rejecting Leninism and the chuche idea.

There is a mass movement that seeks changes and development in every society. Our society is no exception. We do not make an issue of the words themselves that such a social movement in South Korea seeks national independence and equality of the masses.

However, we want to emphasize that the words "independence," "masess," and "democracy" should not have the same meaning as the words that Marx, Lenin, and Stalin used. Furthermore, the "independence" and "liberation" that Kim Il-song talks about do not mean

anything to us. People say that the words "independence" and "liberation" that Kim Il-song talks about have been openly uttered in our students' movement. If this is true, we cannot but take it as a serious trend.

The line of our students' movement should sternly reject and expel the logic that the Republic of Korea is a colony and that, therefore, it should be "liberated." The logic that our liberal democratic state should be overthrown through a Lenin-advocated class revolution and that a new state under the revolutionary dictatorship should be established should be rejected and expelled. The labor movement is not a class revolution and should be carried out through a democratic labor movement.

The presence of the U.S. forces in South Korea, as well, should be regarded as an inevitable deterrent to North Korea's "South Korean revolution." The U.S. forces in South Korea will withdraw from this land some day in the future. However, now is not the time for them to withdraw from this land.

We should not unconditionally embellish North Korea. We should sternly criticize today's situation in North Korea, in which human rights are being suppressed, democracy has been completely obliterated, the hereditary system is being perpetrated, and the society has been completely closed. In reunification debates, the logic that claims the need for coexistence between the North and the South, should not be unconditionally criticized as "antireunification" logic. The capitalist economy is not unconditionally "a bad system." The amazing productivity of the market economy in the capitalist society should be affirmatively recognized.

Proceeding from these requirements, we urge student activists to deeply take into consideration the historic precedent in West Germany in the late 1950's, in which the Socialist Democratic Party of West Germany resolutely renounced Marxism and changed its line to democratic socialism.

Unlike Leninism and the *chuche* idea, such a progressive democratic ideology not only pursues equality, social justice, "nation," and even "masses," but also does not allow this equality, social justice, "nation," and "masses" to conflict with freedom, democracy, various social values, humanitarianism, and pacifism.

We have already witnessed in the ultra-leftist totalitarian system and in North Korea in particular the revolution or social change in which freedom, human rights, democracy, humanitarianism, a social system with plural values, the dignity of individuals, peace, and other human values have been completely buried and obliterated. Such being the situation, why should we follow such a path?

We know that such a radical trend was created by the dark situation in the 1980's. However, our students should extricate themselves from such a radical trend. A

phenomenon of "democratic progress" against the ultra-leftist, radical trend should be established in all movements, including the student movement, so that such a phenomenon can vigorously expel and rectify the wrong lines pursued by our radical students through a theoretical struggle with them.

Senior Officials of Peace Institute Arrested
SK1105031089 Seoul YONHAP in English 0239 GMT 11 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 11 (YONHAP)—Security agents arrested four senior officials of a private institute here Wednesday for carrying out alleged anti-state activities including praise and sympathy with North Korea, the Agency for National Security Planning said.

Director Cho Song-u, 39, and three others of the Peace Research Institute were charged with violating the National Security Law and handed over to the prosecution, the agency said.

The agency, which is trying to stamp out leftism in cooperation with prosecutors and the police, is searching for the institute's secretary-general and a researcher on the same charges.

The Peace Institute has sympathized with the north's communication reunification strategy and has had links with an "anti-state group" in Japan called Hanmintong since it was established in 1987 by Cho after he returned from a four-year study in Tokyo, a spokesman for the agency said.

The anti-war and anti-nuclear movement begun by the institute is only a front to conceal its struggle to oust the U.S. troops from Korea and reunify the Korean peninsula in line with the North's military-backed reunification policy, he said.

The institute, which the agency has branded as a body comforting the cause of North Korea, has about 150 members, according to the agency.

Chongwadae Says No Reshuffle Considered
SK1405000789 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 May 89 pp 1, 3

[Text] President No Tae-u is not considering an across-the-board cabinet reshuffle, Yi Su-chung, chief presidential press secretary told reporters yesterday.

Commenting on news reports that a sweeping cabinet reshuffle was imminent, Yi said that No has no intention whatsoever to reshuffle the cabinet in a sweeping manner pointing out that the cabinet is just six months old and saddled with many pressing problems to tackle with such as the growing subversive force, and economic and social problems directly related to the daily livelihood of the people.

As to the partial reshuffle, Yi said, "That is always possible whenever the President deems it necessary," giving a strong indication that a partial cabinet reshuffle may come toward the end of this or early next month.

Touching on the news that Chong Ho-yong may embark on a protracted overseas trip, Yi said, "That is quite groundless news as far as I know."

DJP Source on Coalition Government Plans
SK1505055189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0544 GMT 15 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 15 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government and its party are considering allowing opposition parties a greater role in state affairs as the first stage of forming a coalition government, a highly placed ruling party source said Monday.

The Democratic Justice Party [DJP] and the administration feel it is necessary to gradually allow more opposition participation, with opposition lawmakers being appointed cabinet members within one or two years, said the source, who declined to be named.

He also said the ruling party will accommodate most opposition demands presented in a 14-member panel to be inaugurated Tuesday for coordinating pressing national issues. The panel comprises key party officials—five from the ruling party and three from each opposition party.

The move is aimed at not only upgrading the opposition's role but also sharing responsibility for state and political affairs, the source said.

"The opposition parties, just as is the ruling party, should be responsible for pressing political and state affairs," Pak Chun-kyu, chairman of the ruling party, said recently.

Pak also said his party is willing to reflect opposition opinions in resolving pressing issues.

This attitude reflects a recent remark by President No Tae-u that "the opposition parties' responsibility is equal to that of the ruling party."

Analysts view the scheme to create a coalition government as an attempt to get over political difficulties created by the three opposition parties controlling the unicameral National Assembly based on their combined majority.

Four-Party Consultations Set for 16 May
SK1405000389 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 May 89 pp 2, 3

[Text] Four rival political parties are to convene their first consultative conference of key officials Tuesday to deal with pending political issues.

The 14-member interparty meeting, proposed by Kim Yong-sam, leader of the Reunification Democratic Party, is expected to map out countermeasures for such issues as the recent mysterious death of a college student in Kwangju, campus unrest and labor disputes, and settlement of the Fifth Republic legacies.

The interparty conference is likely to be preparatory for the time being for the Chongwadae meeting between President No Tae-u and leaders of the three opposition parties expected later this month.

But the interparty conference may last for a considerable period of time as there are issues unsolved yet such as revision of the local autonomy law and amendment of the parliamentary election law.

Sources predicted a possibility that the four-party consultation conference, composed of five members from the ruling Democratic Justice Party and three each from the three opposition parties, might end in producing few interparty agreements on pending issues as rival parties differ in their stance on the matters.

Among the sticky issues are the proposed parliamentary testimonies of ex-Presidents Chon Tu-hwan and Choe Kyu-ha as an important momentum of settlement of the Fifth Republic irregularities and punishment of those who were at the core of Chon's government.

Meanwhile, the leading opposition Party for Peace and Democracy plans to push an earlier meeting between No and the three opposition leaders regardless of the proposed interparty officials' conference.

Opposition Parties Urged To Check Government
SK1505125089 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean 10 May 89 p 6

[Editorial: "'Holding Abuse of Government Power in Check' Is the Task Facing the Extraordinary Session of the National Assembly—The Opposition Parties Are Urged Not To Cooperate in the Intensifying Suppression of the Dissidents"]

[Text] Keen attention is focused on the 146th extraordinary session of the National Assembly that opened on 9 May to see how it will handle the feuds that have flared up between the government and the dissident forces promoting democracy and labor movement forces, feuds that have been caused largely by the use of government power during the past couple of months since the end of the last National Assembly session, and the uneasy political situation the feuds have created.

Hoping that the current extraordinary session will provide a legal basis for strengthening the use of government power, the government is now even studying invoking an emergency measure.

Drawing strength from this, the Democratic Justice Party, which has always been faithful to the government's opinion, is now determined to provide a legal device to keep the "leftward drifting forces from spreading" and to "hold violence in check" before the end of the current session. Meanwhile, the opposition parties also are reported to have agreed in principle on adopting "a resolution rejecting violence" and on legislating "a law on preventing subversion."

We have already called on the opposition parties to convene an extraordinary National Assembly session at an early date to frustrate the government's suppression of the dissident movement organizations. Once again we stress that one of the important and pressing tasks facing the current extraordinary session is to hold in check government power, which is dashing this way and rushing that way just like an unbridled horse. Therefore before anything else, the National Assembly should demand that the government explain all forms of the hard-line steps it has taken since last February without being restrained by the National Assembly, and in particular the dragnet search and seizure of leaders of the National Democratic Alliance of Korea [Chonminnyon], including the organization's advisor Rev Mun Ik-hwan and its co-chairmen Yi Pu-yong and Yi Chang-pok, and its cadre members Yi Chae-o and Cho Song-u; journalists and intellectuals, including Yi Yong-hui, advisor to HANGYORE SINMUN's editorial staff, and poet Ko Un; and students and labor activists.

Brutal suppression of all forms of demonstrations by the police is not an exception. As well as expressing wholehearted condolences over the dead police officers who

were sacrificed at Tongui College, the lawmakers should put strong brakes on the excessive use of government power in putting down the demonstrations as witnessed at that college and on the government's act of having strengthened suppression under the pretext of this incident as well. In addition, the lawmakers should not delay any longer the legislation of bills for revising such evil laws as the National Security Planning Law and the National Security Law, which they had left off before recessing last time, and bills recently introduced to guarantee the neutrality of the police. They should also make efforts to locate those responsible for the economic situation and the hardships in people's livelihood that have become so devastating and hold the culprits accountable for these.

For the opposition parties to resolve such tasks during the current session of the National Assembly, it is imperative for them to be willing to fiercely confront the government and governing party if they have to. Our concern, however, is that the opposition parties could, on the contrary, serve as the footmen of the government in legislating a bill designed to strengthen the use of government power and go so far as to try to persuade the dissidents to keep away from "violence and leftward drifting" in the seemingly attractive "principle of accepting all issues into the political forum." It must be noted that such an effort, which would be the worst kind of choice that opposition parties could make, would at best wean the people away from the dissidents and eventually make the suppression of the dissident movement easier. This is a special reminder to the opposition parties that seem to be losing their "traditional nature of being opposition parties" in recent months.

Burma

Officials Encourage Tourism Despite Fighting *BK1205152589 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese* 1330 GMT 12 May 89

[Excerpts] U Maung Maung Kyaw, director general of the Department of Trade, Ministry of Trade; U Thawda Sein, managing director of Myanma Hotel and Tourism Services; and members of the information committee of the State Law and Order Restoration Council today held the 38th news conference with local and foreign correspondents at the reception hall of the Ministry of Defense at 1300 today. [passage omitted]

Speaking on tourism at the news conference, U Maung Maung Kyaw, director general of the Department of Trade, Ministry of Trade, said the current 7-day visas will be extended to 14 days effective today for both tour groups and individual tourists to enable them to study more thoroughly the cultural heritage, pagodas, temples, scenic spots such as Taunggyi, Maymyo, and Inle, traditional customs and life of the Burmese people and their art and craft. [passage omitted]

U Maung Maung Kyaw said three modern five-star hotels will be built under a plan—one 400-500 room five-star hotel in Rangoon, one in Pagan, and one in Mandalay—to accommodate expansion in tourism. [passage omitted]

In response to a question from the BBC correspondent, the information committee answered that it is true that the Defense Forces have been carrying out a fierce attack on Wangkha camp of the insurgents and that a report would be issued as soon as the full report is received.

The Information Committee said that it has been learned that after the Kokang organization and Wa ethnic insurgents split from the BCP [Burma Communist Party], the Kokang organization has formed the Kokang Democracy Party and the Wa insurgents are now on their own after they have taken over Panghsang headquarters. It is learned that the Kokang organization and the Wa insurgents have not merged.

Commenting on rice situation, the committee said some are attributing the high price of rice to the smuggling of rice to neighboring countries. There may have been a few cases of smuggling abroad. However, it is learned that most of the rice is in the hands of the farmers. Therefore, it is assumed the rice is still inside the country. As unrestricted trading is allowed, there is no prospect of rice disappearing and rice shortage occurring. As mentioned in the last press conference, the estimated paddy production in Burma is 649.5 million baskets. Of this, the state procurement does not even reach 100 million baskets although the targeted procurement was 119.4 million baskets. Therefore, it is estimated that there are 500 million baskets of paddy in circulation. [passage omitted]

In response to a question from AFP correspondent, the Information Committee confirmed the report that the writer, Min Thein Kha and the deputy chairman of the All Burma Federation of Student Unions, Ko Ko Gyi, are under detention. Min Thein Kha was arrested for giving speeches aimed at dividing the Defense Services and inciting unrest. Ko Ko Gyi, together with Min Ko Naing, criticized the current government and incited unrest. Action would be taken against them according to the law. [passage omitted]

The Information Committee said the report on the capture of the BCP headquarters at Panghsang by the Wa insurgents and the capture of slightly wounded Thakin Ba Thein Tin, chairman of the BCP had been received and that the reports are being verified. The BCP leaders are veteran Burmese cadres while the leaders of the armed units under them are ethnic people. The Kokang and Wa insurgents captured the veteran cadres and left after staging a rebellion. In some areas, there are still armed units formed with old BCP cadres and there have been no rebellion among them. The BCP underground strength has been reduced by half.

If the foreign reports that the BCP leaders had left after giving up their headquarters are true, their position can be described as a body without the head. There is a prospect of more ethnic desertions and complete disintegration of underground BCP forces. However, there can still be aboveground BCP forces and BCP threat remains. Hence, we still have to be cautious about them. Even the majority of the ethnic groups who stayed with them in the jungle had found out about the wrong policies of the BCP. We should take lesson from their departure from the BCP. Wa insurgents have not demanded peace talks. However, they have declared that they would not attack the Defense Forces if they are not attack, but if the Defense Forces attack them they would fight back to the last man.

The BCP could come up above ground when their underground situation is not favorable. When they are disintegrating militarily, they could resort to the strategy of operating in urban areas. [passage omitted]

The people in urban areas should be aware of the danger of the BCP's.

The news conference ended at 1500.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Minister Denies British Arms Deal Kickbacks *BK1205083689 Kuala Lumpur International Service* in English 0800 GMT 12 May 89

[Text] The Defense Ministry has strongly denied a report in a British newspaper that UMNO [United Malays National Organization] has received the kickbacks

related to a government purchase of British arms. The minister, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, said the allegations that agents and family members of the ruling party had received a commission was baseless.

He told reporters the report was baseless and can adversely affect relations between Malaysia and Britain. A report in THE OBSERVER newspaper last Sunday [7 May] had claimed that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher promised the kickbacks as part of British economic aid to Malaysia in order to (effect) the 1 billion pound sterling arms deal.

Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen said the Defense Ministry would take appropriate actions if the report was found to contain elements of libel.

Mahathir Blames Report on Arms Agent
BK1505085989 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0722 GMT 15 May 89

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 15 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed described as "mischievous" a story by THE OBSERVER of London that the United Malays National Organization (UMNO) received U.S. 111 million dollars in kickbacks on a U.S. 1.6 billion dollars Malaysian arms deal with Britain.

He said however any effort to rectify the report was futile because the government would be facing a massive propaganda machinery that it could not successfully counter.

He also alleged that the report could have been motivated by self-interest because the owner of THE OBSERVER was also an arms agent for French arms manufacturer Marcel Dassault whose Mirage fighters Malaysia rejected in favour of the British-made Tornado.

Malaysia has signed a memorandum of understanding to purchase a squadron of the Tornado as part of the deal that includes missiles and communication equipment.

THE OBSERVER report on May 7 has also alleged that the arms deal also involves the payment of another U.S. 74 million dollars to agents and ruling families.

The paper alleged that the payments were part of an economic aid package pledged by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to secure an arms deal.

The allegations have been denied by top Malaysian leaders.

Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba called them "lies" intended to discredit and smear Malaysia's name abroad.

Elaborating on the matter, Mahathir alleged that the owner of THE OBSERVER, Mr Tony Rowland, also represented Mr Marcel Dassault.

"Possibly the report is based on self interest...and (prompted by) disappointment that we did not buy the planes he represented," Mahathir said.

He added that the newspaper had done the same previously when reporting an extract of a report on the sale of Harrier jets.

Asked if the government planned to take legal action, Mahathir said: "It would not be effective. Legal action in cases like this has never been effective."

To the question if the government intended to write to THE OBSERVER, and rectify the allegation, Mahathir said: "You (can) get nowhere. You have the right to reply. You can reply once but they can write any number of articles."

He agreed that the report might tarnish the country's image.

"We can take some action but they (can) make an issue out of it. They have propaganda machinery.

"If you try to fight them...you are fighting a very powerful propaganda machinery", Mahathir said.

"They can say bad things about us all over the world, so it is better to accept that we are never going to get a fair report".

Romanian Officials Express Interest in Oil
BK1305100089 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0939 GMT 13 May 89

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 13 (BERNAMA)—Romania has expressed interest in sharing Malaysia's experience in the petroleum industry, Malaysian Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar said Saturday [13 May].

It is looking into the possibility of working in certain areas with Petronas, the Malaysian National Oil Corporation, he said after four visiting Romanian parliamentarians called on him here.

Abu Hassan said Romania was particularly interested in joint explorations and downstream activities, and added that there would be follow-up discussions on the matter.

The Romanian parliamentarians, who arrived here Tuesday [9 May] as part of a fact-finding tour of ASEAN countries, also called on Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba.

They leave for Jakarta Sunday [14 May].

National Front Retains Bentong Constituency
BK1405070889 Kuala Lumpur International Service
in English 0600 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] The National Front has retained the Bentong parliamentary constituency with the biggest majority ever. Its candidate, Datuk Lim Ah Lek, polled 17,401 votes, a majority of 8,506 votes to defeat his nearest rival, Democratic Action Party or DAP candidate Lip Tuck Chee who received 8,895 votes. The majority in the last election was 6,762.

All the three independent candidates lost their deposits. Independent candidates Basri Muhiyiddin polled 2,137 votes, (Paramisamy) received 193 votes, while Abu alias Ramakrishnan got 42 votes. There were 309 spoiled votes.

The percentage of turnout of voters was 71.99 or 28,977 voters. The results were announced by the returning officer, Mr Hussein Sulaiman, early this morning at the counting center in the Bentong District Hall, 70 km east of Kuala Lumpur.

The chief minister of Pahang Darul Makmur State, Tan Sri Khalil Yaakob, who is the chairman of the Pahang National Front, said the front's victory demonstrated the confidence the people had in the leadership of Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed. He added that the win also showed the confidence the people had in the National Front government whether at federal or state level because it could solve their problem. The by election was to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the minister of health, Tan Sri Chan Siang Sun.

Singapore

President Rejects Jeyaretnam Petition for Pardon
BK0605124089 Hong Kong AFP in English 1219 GMT
6 May 89

[Excerpt] Singapore, May 6 (AFP)—President Wee Kim Wee has rejected a pardon for former opposition MP Benjamin Jeyaretnam for convictions that cost him his seat in Parliament in November 1986, the Singapore Broadcasting Corporation (SBC) said Saturday [6 May].

SBC said in its evening news program that a decision to reject Mr Jeyaretnam's petition for a pardon was conveyed Friday [5 May] through the president's private secretary, Sng Boh Khim.

In a letter to Mr Jeyaretnam, Mr Sng said the former MP had not denied the acts or omissions which led to his convictions and had not expressed remorse, contrition or repentance.

Mr Sng said a pardon was an act of grace or forgiveness by the president under special circumstances.

He said the president had consulted the attorney-general on the petition and had been advised that there had been no miscarriage of justice in Mr Jeyaretnam's case.

Mr Jeyaretnam, who became the first opposition MP in independent Singapore when he won a by-election in October 1981, sent the petition to the president on April 3.

He had been convicted of diverting donations to his Workers Party (WP) to prevent payment to a creditor. [passage omitted]

113 Indian Nationals Leave for Madras
BK1105114389 Singapore Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 11 May 89

[Text] Another 113 overstayers and illegal workers from India have left for home. An Indian High Commission official told SBC [Singapore Broadcasting Corporation] the group flew out for Madras this morning.

It is the second group to be repatriated bringing the total number so far to 266. Another 14 are expected to fly home tonight. The repatriation was decided after an agreement between the Indian High Commission here and the Ministry of Home Affairs. Under it, Indian nationals living and working here illegally will have until the 19th of this month to register for repatriation to avoid jail and caning punishment under recently amended immigration laws. The overstayers and illegal workers have been given temporary accommodation at the Civil Defense camp in Jalan Bahar in Jurong.

The High Commission reminds those who have not registered for repatriation to do so before the 19th of this month. It said that under no circumstances will the date be extended and those who overstay after that date will be doing so at their own risk.

However, those who want to sail home by a chartered ship must register before the 14th of this month and they are expected to leave on the 15th.

Cambodia

Hun Sen's 2 May Jakarta News Conference
BK1005101589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 9 May 89

[News conference called by Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, in Jakarta on 2 May following his bilateral meetings with Samdech Sihanouk and Son Sann and after he attended a luncheon with Samdech Sihanouk—recorded]

[Text] I have already briefed you, ladies and gentlemen, on the outcome of the talks I had with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. Following that meeting, I held talks with His Excellency Son Sann. Later on, I had a luncheon with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and held additional talks with him.

The talks with His Excellency Son Sann are not final yet. They will be resumed tomorrow. The issues discussed during the talks with His Excellency Son Sann dealt mainly with the power during the transitional period. For that very reason, we can say that it was a most important question concerning the internal aspect of the Cambodian problem. On his part, His Excellency Son Sann said that the change of the name of the country and the constitution amendments had been unilaterally initiated by our side and he deemed it was not appropriate. He thus demanded that they be renegotiated. He seemed to want to suspend our Constitution and to set up a quadripartite coalition government in order to organize the elections. Regarding this point, I made it very clear to him that pending a political solution we will remain under our own framework. However, in case of a political solution, we will have a new constitution. In particular, during the transitional period, we cannot dissolve our government and set up a coalition government before the elections. We do not oppose the dissolution of our government and the formation of a coalition government at all, but this right should be given to the Cambodian people to exercise. The Cambodian people have the right to decide the question of setting up a new government.

Therefore, in order to organize the elections we have proposed to set up a supreme national council to be composed of a chairman and a number of vice chairmen. The chairmanship would be presented to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the vice chairmen could come from members of the other three parties and some political personalities living abroad who do not represent any factions. The council's headquarters could be placed in Phnom Penh or in any foreign country to be agreed upon by all parties. If it is seated in Phnom Penh it would be assisted and protected by an international control commission or an international control mechanism. The mandate of this council would be to implement the agreement reached by all parties, to draft the electoral rule and prepare the procedures concerning the elections, and to draft the constitution to be submitted for the approval of the new national assembly. The two current governments in Cambodia, the one inside Cambodia and the other in exile, should not interfere in the elections. Our government will be only to maintain social order and regulate the smooth run of the economic and social life. After the elections with which the national assembly, the constitution, and the new government are set up, the two governments in Cambodia would be automatically dissolved.

With regard to the armed forces, they have to be in the current numbers and places and must observe a truce and stay put until the completion of the elections. Following the elections and the setting up of the new government, this new government will be charged with organizing a new army. Therefore, there are differences of view between my position and that of His Excellency Son Sann on this matter.

Regarding the external aspect of the problem, I have not yet had any agreement with His Excellency Son Sann. I

said to him: I have already agreed with Samdech Sihanouk. Do you agree with me? He said he wanted to discuss with the other two parties.

In particular with Samdech Sihanouk, allow me to tell you that we have made some progress during the working lunch in which Samdech Sihanouk agreed with us on our change of the country's name and on several questions concerning our constitution amendments. He proposed that we have another look at the newly changed national flag, especially the five-summit temple, and to reconsider the role of the party and multiparty system. I agreed to study this matter. But most remarkable was that Samdech Sihanouk agreed to keep the current flag. Therefore, he did not propose any more changes to the flag. What he proposed was to re-examine the party role. He asked us to have more consideration about the role of a multiparty system and examine the quadripartite coalition. But this quadripartite formula of the prince was different from that of His Excellency Son Sann in the point that he did not ask us to suspend our Constitution.

In this matter, allow me to tell you that we invited Samdech Sihanouk to return home to be the head of the State of Cambodia as we are going to further enlarge the government and organize an electoral committee. We agreed that his homecoming should be on the basis of our accepting his proposal such as the question of multiparty system and also on the basis of the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, and we agreed that the prince returns home only after the Vietnamese troops have been completely pulled out of Cambodia.

Apart from that Samdech Sihanouk and I discussed our national anthem which our National Assembly has not yet changed. The prince and I agreed with each other that I will send him the draft song of the anthem so that he could comment. I will also send the prince a copy of the amended Constitution. The prince agreed to that and said he would return them to us along with any comments he would make.

Therefore, basically, there has been considerable progress compared to the past years, months, and even days. Both sides recognized that each side has made concessions to each other.

The prince asked me not to blame him if after September this year he could not return, for there might be some reasons that would prevent him from returning. I said: If so, please do not oppose us.

Besides this, regarding the external aspect of the problem, we also discussed the venue of the international conference again. We continued to agree with each other on using Jakarta and Paris as the places for the international conference on Cambodia. There was only the question of whether Jakarta or Paris is to hold it first. I agreed with Samdech Sihanouk to let Indonesia talk to France about that.

So, these are the main points we discussed today. I thank all of you for your attention, and I am ready to answer your questions.

[Question] [Words indistinct] are these the last concessions you are going to make?

[Hun Sen] Concerning the latest concessions, some may say that there are too many of them and there must be no more. Yesterday, I informed [Indonesian Foreign Minister] His Excellency Alatas that I have played all my cards; I have no cards left. However, through my talks with the prince today I saw that I still have some more cards to make more concessions, such as on the question about the national flag and the question of giving more consideration to some points concerning his demands. But with His Excellency Son Sann it seems to me I have no cards to concede to him, for he demanded too much, such as the dissolution of my government and the creation of a quadripartite government.

As for your assertion that the prince is known for his rapid changes of mind, I have no comments. It is all up to you to observe. Personally, I have the feeling this time that on this matter the prince talked very convincingly, for while he agreed on some points he did not hesitate to disagree with other points that he did not like. I understand that he really meant business this time. In particular, he stated upon his arrival in Jakarta that he was very serious. I pray the Lord to help make all sides serious so that we can reach a final solution. I am convinced that Samdech Sihanouk is serious [words indistinct].

[Question indistinct]

[Hun Sen] I promised to give it some consideration. My first reaction was that it is feasible, for sooner or later, Cambodia will have to be a multiparty system. This is because without being so, the war will never be ended. However, any changes in the Constitution should be made by the national assembly. This is my personal feeling.

[Question indistinct]

[Hun Sen] Right, that was the matter on which the prince and I focused our attention both during the morning talks and the working lunch this noon. How should we solve the Khmer Rouge problem—I understand that this question will be the topic for future talks.

[Question] Will Samdech Sihanouk, who is the chairman of the committee [words indistinct]?

[Hun Sen] With Samdech Sihanouk I also made that proposal but he did not pay much attention to that question. What interested him most were the question about how to smooth out some articles in our Constitution and his return to the country. In particular, concerning the mandate of the National Reconciliation Council,

it can be said that all matters concerning the elections are under the mandate of the National Reconciliation Council whereas the work procedures will be discussed by all parties concerned.

[Question] What seems strange about your meeting with Son Sann [words indistinct].

[Hun Sen] Let me inform you that today I had two separate meetings: the first was between Samdech Sihanouk and I, as we had agreed to have it about a month ago; and the second was the one I just decided to have without prior knowledge. I was asked to hold the talks with Son Sann, who considered himself a prime minister of the coalition government—which is none of my business, but I regarded him as a party to the negotiation. The difference between Samdech Sihanouk and His Excellency Son Sann was in that the latter asked us to suspend our Constitution and create a quadripartite government to organize the elections while Samdech Sihanouk agreed to let our Constitution remain in effect on the basis of the amendments on some points as he proposed. Therefore, Samdech Sihanouk seemed to consider, say, this flag as the common flag when there is [words indistinct] and this constitution as the common constitution that needs amendments on some points. There is another difference concerning the procedure. His Excellency Son Sann demanded [passage indistinct].

Troops Conduct 'Major Sweeps' Against Resistance
BK1405053089 Hong Kong AFP in English 0455 GMT
14 May 89

[By Jean-Claude Chapon and Georges Biannic]

[Excerpts] Sisophon, Cambodia, May 14 (AFP)—Phnom Penh government troops and their Vietnamese allies have been carrying out major sweeps against resistance forces in northwest Cambodia in the past several weeks, provincial officials say.

Persistent guerrilla activity by the resistance factions of the Khmer Rouge and of former Prime Minister Son Sann have forced active mobilization of Phnom Penh government forces in recent weeks, he said.

On May 7, the strategic road linking Cambodia's second most important city, Battambang, with the capital was cut following the destruction of two bridges by the resistance.

Operations by the resistance army are still frequent in this area less than 150 days before the September 30 deadline for the total pullout of the estimated 50,000 to 70,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia and while efforts to resolve the conflict among the four warring factions are under way. [passage omitted]

The top official of Beanteay Meanchey Province on the Thai border, Ith Loeur, 39, has directed the government fighting since March 20 against Division 450 of the Khmer Rouge and regiments of Son Sann's army in the Malai region, southwest of Sisophon.

"The two operations left our enemies with 126 dead," said Mr Loeur, the secretary of the Popular Revolutionary Committee of Sisophon.

Division 450 has some 500 men under the command of Sok Pheap, a protege of Ieng Sary, a top leader of the 1975-1979 Khmer Rouge regime.

Since March 20 four mopping-up operations including one now in force have resulted in the seizure of 18 tons of arms.

Sixteen tons of the seized arms belonged to Khmer Rouge troops while two tons were taken from supporters of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, stationed in Molinaka, Mr Loeur said.

He said current anti-guerrilla operations in the north-western Cambodian province combine the forces of Phnom Penh and Vietnam, fielding one 1,500-man regiment and two battalions of 800 soldiers.

Mr Loeur declined to list the number of Cambodian Government and Vietnamese troops killed in the operations, but he said there were more than 40 wounded being cared for at the military hospital in Sisophon. A similar number at the civilian hospital in Mongkolborei, near the provincial capital.

A second operation near the mining city of Pailin, near the Thai border southwest of Battambang, involves a fiefdom of the number two man in the Khmer Rouge, Ieng Sary.

Several sources, including Hun Sen and the head of Cambodian Army, General Pol Saroeun, say the Khmer Rouge commander was seriously wounded during a battle last December.

A third joint military action began May 4, northwest of Lake Tonle Sap.

"The first encounters began on May 6 against the Khmer Rouge and members of Sihanouk's camp," Mr Loeur said.

A fourth operation is already planned to begin in the next few days, also in the Tonle Sap region, but officials refused to give details citing military security.

All of these operations have or will occur at the end of the dry season. The coming monsoon season will make troop movements difficult and slow.

The Khmer Rouge forces in the Tonle Sap region are commanded by Ta Mok, widely feared when the group was in power. He heads a division with 600 men and some 700 to 800 soldiers from Molinaka fighting more than 400 government troops and an unknown number of Vietnamese troops.

Villages and bridges in the area are protected by militiamen armed with Kalashnikov machine guns and RPG [rocket-propelled grenade] rocket launchers.

But guerrillas blew up two bridges on the Phnom Penh route, 40 kilometers (28 miles) south of Battambang, late on May 7 with militiamen charged with protecting them stationed just 100 meters (yards) away.

Mr Loeur said the resistance "pillage the villages, seizing rice and poultry," as they did after this operation.

72 Opposition Fighters Said To Desert Ranks
BK1205120189 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1100 GMT 12 May 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 12—In April this year, 72 members of the Khmer opposition factions deserted their ranks and reported themselves to the revolutionary authorities in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, 360 km northwest of Phnom Penh.

The returnees included 30 ex-Pol Potists, 18 ex-Sonsanians, and 24 ex-Sihanoukists. They brought along eight firearms and a quantity of other war means.

In the first three months of this year, the province received 622 misled people with 711 assorted guns and a quantity of other ammunition. The biggest number of ralliers [as received] were recorded in the districts of Varin and Chikreng.

Returnees in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey
BK1305064689 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 12 May 89

[Text] In the first quarter of this year, 622 misled persons awakened, left the enemy ranks, and returned to state authorities and people in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province. Among the returnees were 166 former Pol Pot soldiers, 179 Sereika [Son Sann group] soldiers, and 277 Moulinaka [Sihanouk group] soldiers. The returnees brought along 711 assorted weapons, 48 assorted mines, 66 hand grenades, 6 radios, a camera, and other war materiel.

These awakened compatriots told the state authorities and people about their hardship during the stay with reactionary Cambodians (due to lack of food, medicine, and internal rifts within each group, particularly due to lack of fixed bases because they have to escape from the search-and-destroy operations of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces. The returnees also expressed profound thanks to

the party, state, and people for forgiving them and for providing them material and moral assistance and favorable conditions to be reunited with their families.

Daily Advocates Stepped-up Army Training
*BK1205041589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 10 May 89*

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "Enhance Training Well in Order to Ensure the Armed Forces' More Effective Combat"—date not given]

[Text] Constant and successful training is an indispensable factor in enhancing the high combat capability, quality, and efficiency of the Armed Forces.

During past years, particularly in 1988, thanks to the enhancement of tactical and technical training carried out through the method of training while fighting, our Armed Forces—regular, regional, and militia forces—have been able to consolidate and broaden their firm spirit and ideology in the fight to smash the enemy.

Most of the cadres teaching combat training in local units have thoroughly grasped the essence of the training theory which closely links with the actual situation and immediate tasks and conforms to the terrain, the enemy's maneuvers and schemes, and the patterns of its activities in all forms. The party committees, party chapters, and the commands of local units at all levels have paid great attention to training.

Prompted by the clear comprehension of the usefulness and importance of training to the building of the Armed Forces as well as to the fight to smash the enemy, our forces have scored many new victories, thus creating our national society's position of strength and victory on the battlefields along the border and in the interior of the country.

In addition to selecting the training subjects suitable to the terrain in each stage, the party committees, party chapters, and the commands of all units from the central to grass-roots levels have paid attention to organizing work to draw experiences from combat activities and learn from the combat lessons with the aim of publicizing, in a timely manner, new combat theories and new methods for launching combined activities and using the combined forces in a more effective manner to enable our forces to fight and inflict even greater losses on the enemy.

The units which are outstanding in combat are the 286th Division and the army units of Kompong Chhnang, Kompong Cham, Battambang, and Siem Reap Provinces. In 1988, our Armed Forces smashed 5,726 enemy soldiers and seized a large quantity of assorted weapons and war materiel.

In addition to political, logistic, combat, and tactical training, attention has been given to training army men on army regulations and discipline and measures have

been taken to improve rations in a timely manner. This has reduced such phenomena as violations of army discipline to the lowest rate.

Regarding physical training and sports, which constitute a means to improve the health of the Armed Forces and directly ensure combat efficiency, and entertainment for army men during rest time, attention must be paid to this to expand it into an extensive movement in all local units of the regular, regional, and militia forces.

It is true that the victories scored so far are immense. However, compared with the requirements of our national tasks to advance toward assuming responsibility for national defense by ourselves, in the training task aimed at vigorously stimulating the building of the Armed Forces firmly in all aspects, there still remain some points which have not yet been resolved nor considered thoroughly.

Some party committees, party chapters, and commanding cadres have not yet paid attention to nor created conditions favorable to their successful coaching, roles, and tasks. Some cadres still underestimate training work, regarding it as an ordinary task. There is still insufficient equipment, tools, fuel oil, budgets, measures, and particularly documents to serve training work. Local units still lack awareness and knowledge in preserving, collecting, and creating equipment, tools, and documents; all these things have always been left scattered or lost.

To advance toward mastering the responsibility for the tasks of defending our motherland and national achievements by ourselves and ensuring the successful implementation of all work targets in this national, popular, and democratic stage, all sectors and all levels must actively take part in the work to build, strengthen, and expand the quality of the three Armed Forces in all aspects so that they become the firm core for the people and authorities in the fight to plunge the enemy toward permanent doom.

To effectively realize the 1989 tasks, the entire party, all people, and all armed forces must continue to successfully implement the spirit of resolution No 103 of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and the resolution of the second national conference of party cadres in order to bring about new changes in line with our national society's direction toward progress.

With regard to the task of giving training to the armed forces, party committees, party chapters, and commanding cadres at all levels must attentively implement the system for arranging training plans, examine training programs, give advice and guidance on training, and sum up and draw experiences from the results of the training. It is imperative to stimulate the work to train, educate, and mold the three armed forces in order for them to have greater efficiency and capability and have and constantly grasp knowledge on politics, military affairs, logistics, tactics, and various specialized subjects. More

importantly, it is imperative to pay attention to strengthening the ranks of cadres with good political quality, behavior, ethics, and sufficient capability to control, lead, and command combat effectively so that the ministries, departments, and units concerned can prepare sufficient material supplies, such as budgets, fuel oil, weapons, and ammunition, for serving the training and can creatively come up with documents and preserve them appropriately in light of the concrete conditions and terrain in each unit and each locality.

To carry out the 1989 training work with success, thus effecting genuine changes, it is necessary for party committees, party chapters, and the commands at all levels to regularly and actively take part in leading, guiding, organizing, and carrying out this task. They must have unanimous awareness and views on the essence and importance of army training work that it is very influential to the building of the armed forces to make them firm and strong in all aspects and advance toward assuming by themselves the tasks of defending and building the country.

Resistance Cooperates in Battambang Attack
BK1205013089 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 12 May 89

[Text] On 9 May, our National Army, in cooperation with the Sihanouk Nationalist Army and the Khmer People's National Liberation Army, launched an attack against the Vietnamese enemy district office located in Kouk Mon and completely dismantled administrative networks in Kouk Mon commune, Ampil District, on the North Sisonphon battlefield [Battambang Province]. We killed 26 and wounded 34 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and destroyed 2 T-54 tanks, 3 122-mm guns, 2 BM-14 rockets, 3 37-mm guns, 3 12.7-mm guns, 3 DK-82 guns, 2 82-mm mortars, 4 60-mm mortars, 12 RPG's, 68 AK's, 30 B-40's and B-41's, a stock with 400 sacks of rice, a paddy stock with 400 sacks of paddy, a warehouse with 300 rolls of cloth, a district office, a commune office, and a quantity of other war materiel. We seized some war materiel.

VODK Denies Human Rights Violations
BK1305032689 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 12 May 89

["News commentary": "Thailand Denies Human Rights Violations in Cambodian Refugee Camps Under Democratic Kampuchea's Control"]

[Text] On 10 May, the BANGKOK POST quoted a statement by Khachatphai Burutphat, deputy chief of the Thai National Security Council, denying the accusations by some U.S. congressmen that there are human violations in Cambodian refugee camps controlled by Democratic Kampuchea. He said the Thai Government has fully cooperated with various international organizations in assisting Cambodian refugees in various

camps. The Thai Government is happy to arrange facilities for any U.S. congressman interested in this issue to inspect these refugee camps. He further stressed that those interested in human rights violations should urge their government to accept these refugees and assist in quickly solving this issue.

On this issue, His Excellency Chatchai Chunhawan, Thai prime minister, also said he does not believe that there were human right violations as alleged by some U.S. congressmen because Thailand has dispatched forces to inspect these refugees in various camps.

In fact, there has been no human rights violations by Democratic Kampuchea, which is also Cambodian. Cambodia's national resistance forces, including Democratic Kampuchea, are currently fighting the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to safeguard the life of the Cambodian nation and entire people, including Cambodian refugees, so that the Vietnamese cannot massacre them at will. Therefore, the issue in refugee camps along the border is one of massacre by Vietnamese aggressor troops against the Cambodian race and nation. The Vietnamese troops not only massacre the Cambodian people inside the country—even those who have fled to live in camps along the Thai border are still pursued and most barbarously and savagely massacred by artillery and mortar fire and even tens of thousands of rockets. These activities of the Vietnamese enemies are not ordinary human rights violations—they are also activities to massacre and wipe out the Cambodian race and nation. This is more serious than any human rights violations anywhere in the world.

Therefore, the Cambodian people appeal to the conscience of the entire mankind, humanitarian organizations, and personalities the world over—who have good judgment and adhere to justice and who have kindly and generously thought about and genuinely and compassionately care about the destiny of Cambodian refugees along the border and the entire Cambodia people—to continue to expose and denounce the criminal activities of the Hanoi Vietnamese murderers so that they no longer shell refugee camps and to continue to pressure the Vietnamese to stop these activities to murder and massacre the Cambodian race and nation by forcing them to unconditionally withdraw—and genuinely withdraw—all their aggressor troops from Cambodia quickly under proper and effective supervision of an international commission of the United Nations.

Cites U.S. Press on Hun Sen
BK1405080889 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 13 May 89

[Text] On 16 April, THE WASHINGTON POST published an article by (Laly Vemal) following his 90-minute interview with Hun Sen in Phnom Penh.

(Laly Vemal) writes that some Western diplomats said that Hun Sen is a nationalist and that with Western assistance, Hun Sen can pull himself away from Vietnam and the Soviet Union. However, the 90-minute interview with Hun Sen last week disproves the above view according to which Hun Sen wants to distance himself from Vietnam. Hun Sen rejected two ideas:

1. An international peacekeeping force to supervise Vietnam's troop withdrawal, and
2. The presence of international observers to supervise free and proper elections in Cambodia.

(Laly Vemal) writes that during the interview Hun Sen exhibited a virulent attitude. He gesticulated, raised his voice, and said: You can freely ask me, but do not oppose my answers.

The fact that Hun Sen rejected the stationing of an international peacekeeping force in Cambodia and the presence of international observers to supervise the elections makes it clear to (Laly Vemal) that Hun Sen does not want to be free from being Vietnam's slave.

Commentary on Hope for Sino-Soviet Agreement
BK1505085189 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 15 May 89

["Political commentary": "On the Sino-Soviet Summit Meeting"]

[Text] This Monday, two communist superpowers—China and the Soviet Union—will start their first summit meeting [passage indistinct] by hoping that this would bring great changes to the world. It is true that the Sino-Soviet summit is a major and historic opportunity for the two superpowers to solve and end their conflict; and this would provide a possibility for ending the conflict in Cambodia because the Soviet Union and China are directly involved in the current Cambodian problem. The Soviet Union fully backs Vietnam's control and occupation in Cambodia and China has demanded that the Soviet Union pressure Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Cambodia. China considers this a major condition before it agrees to resume normal relations with the Soviet Union. China has clearly specified that as long as the Soviet Union continues to implement the policy of encircling China—massing Soviet troops along the Chinese border, and in particular assisting Vietnam to occupy Cambodia in exchange for the use of Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay base—then China certainly cannot restore relations with the Soviet Union to the friendly level held in the past, no matter how hard the Soviet Union tries to coax China. So far, the Soviet Union has withdrawn Soviet troops from Afghanistan and some troops from Chinese border areas.

However, the issues of a Vietnamese troop pullout and Cambodia's independence remain major obstacles. This is China's most important condition for the Soviet Union and one which China will discuss with the Soviet

Union at this summit. This Chinese demand is in line with that of ASEAN and of peace- and justice-loving countries the world over, who clearly recognize full Soviet involvement in assisting Vietnam to commit aggression in Cambodia. This is an expansionist act [words indistinct] of the Soviet Union in Southeast Asia.

For their part, Cambodians clearly realize that as long as Vietnam refuses to withdraw its troops from Cambodia [words indistinct]. Cambodians realize that Vietnam is constantly expanding; therefore, Vietnam will stop expanding in Cambodia when the Soviet Union stops providing fuel to Vietnam. [Words indistinct] the Soviet Union should play a role in urging Vietnam to end its involvement in the Cambodian problem, and in particular return independence to Cambodia by allowing the Cambodian people to genuinely exercise their right to self-determination. Only in this way can the Soviet Union find a solution to the conflict with China for competitive influence-spreading in Southeast Asia. This way the Soviet Union can be called a peace-loving superpower as Gorbachev has affirmed. However, if the Soviet Union does not change its policy and still sticks to the outdated policy and continues to assist Vietnam to deprive Cambodia of its independence, then the Soviet Union not only cannot be called a peace-loving superpower but also will be given the name of a war-mongering superpower which destroys peace.

Cambodians cannot bow and accept peace the Vietnamese or the Soviet way, which is peace without independence. Cambodia will absolutely demand its independence. This is the only way for Cambodians to choose.

Cease-Fire Proposal Called Deceptive
BK1305015489 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 12 May 89

["Article": "What Is the True Nature of the Cease-Fire Issue the Hanoi Vietnamese Have Ordered Their Puppets and Lackeys To Peddle?"]

[Text] Vietnam's cease-fire has a long history. Even Kissinger, who used to conduct direct talks with the Hanoi Vietnamese, was hit. When the United States was fighting Vietnam, they were quite familiar with the many cease-fires proposed by the Hanoi Vietnamese.

1. Every year, during Vietnam's festival called Tet, the Vietnamese always propose a cease-fire for a number of days.
2. Particularly during the Vietnamese new year called Tet in 1968, the Hanoi Vietnamese launched an offensive against Saigon [Ho Chi Minh City]. At that time, troops were brought from Hanoi under General Nguyen Quy Thanh's command.
3. As soon as an opportunity arises, the Hanoi Vietnamese propose a cease-fire with their opponents or a unilateral cease-fire.

What is the purpose of this cease-fire? On the one hand, this is to deceive international opinion, particularly those who do not really understand the true situation. And on the other, the Vietnamese use this opportunity to launch military offensives on the battlefield.

Therefore, the cease-fire issue the Hanoi Vietnamese have ordered their puppets and lackeys to peddle is within the framework of a diplomatic deception and a maneuver for launching a military offensive. The Cambodian resistance only agrees to a cease-fire in the following situation:

1. The Hanoi Vietnamese withdraws all their aggressor troops from Cambodia under genuine international supervision. Supervision is absolutely necessary.
2. There should be supervision of the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops at various strategic places in Cambodia.
3. There should be genuine supervision of the cease-fire in Cambodia.
4. There should be supervision of the disarming of all sides.
5. The reduction of all forces to a level agreed upon by all parties.

Otherwise, this cease-fire would be a deception and a lie and would be most dangerous. The resistance absolutely will not be taken in by the trick of the Hanoi Vietnamese and their lackeys.

Free Elections Seen as Only Way Out
BK1305081889 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 13 May 89

["Political commentary": "Solving Cambodia's Internal Affairs"]

[Text] While Vietnam has announced that it will withdraw its troops from Cambodia no later than September, an issue emerges for Cambodia: What should Cambodians do to solve and end their internal affairs? It is true that if all Cambodian parties cannot solve these internal problems, a civil war could break out in Cambodia—and this could give Vietnam a pretext to come back to control Cambodia again. This is a hypothesis whose truth will be seen in the future.

Now let us try to see which path we should take to solve Cambodia's internal affairs, that is to end for good the suffering the Cambodian people have endured for nearly 2 decades. We see that the solution to these internal problems is most importantly related to the issue of Cambodia's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. This is most important because Cambodians cannot agree to any solution which ends the Cambodian problem but leaves Cambodia without full independence and sovereignty.

For Cambodia—which has been victim of an aggression and occupation by Vietnamese troops and of a Cambodian regime propped up by Vietnam—the issue of national independence [words indistinct] carefully. Cambodian nationalists have pointed the way for Cambodians to reconcile themselves and to ensure Cambodia's full independence and sovereignty [words indistinct] to let the Cambodian people have the freedom to decide Cambodia's destiny. Allowing the Cambodian people to make this decision is the only way to ensure that all Cambodians are reconciled among themselves and that they can get along together, because it is the Cambodian nation's will, and more importantly, this would ensure the Cambodian nation's full independence. Through free elections, the Cambodian people can decide and choose a regime which the people think represents their real interests and reject regimes which do not represent the nation's interests.

Therefore, the question is how to achieve free elections. Earlier, the Heng Samrin regime demanded that elections be held under its rule. We realize that so far, the Heng Samrin regime has been using a communist system and it is a regime set up by Vietnam, a foreign country. In this case, can elections be free? We have no wish to look down on the Heng Samrin regime but the truth is that we do not want Cambodia to go to hell. Free elections can only be achieved outside the communist framework. Only this way can solve Cambodia's internal problems and ensure Cambodia's independence and sovereignty. However, using free elections to dupe people cannot solve the Cambodian problem and the Cambodian nation's independence and sovereignty in particular will still be in Vietnam's hands. This way, the Cambodian people will go on suffering.

Therefore, it is very important that the Heng Samrin regime agrees to the Cambodian resistance's proposal by allowing the Cambodian people to have genuine freedom to decide their destiny to end the Cambodian people's suffering. The Heng Samrin group should clearly realize that this is the one and only way to end the Cambodian problem and one which would lead Cambodia to dignity again after being in decline and in disgrace for nearly 2 decades.

Vietnam's 'Puppets' To Be Judged 'Traitors'
BK1305032089 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 12 May 89

["Article": "Vietnam's Puppets Are Vietnamese Through And Through, Bodies and Souls. What Is the True Nature of Puppets Heng Samrin, Hun Sen, Chea Sim, and a Handful of Their Associates"]

[Text] Puppets Heng Samrin, Hun Sen, Chea Sim, and another handful of their associates are no longer Cambodians. Although they are Cambodians, they are running dogs of the Vietnamese enemies. They are traitors to their nation and their own people. These running dogs

of the Vietnamese are Vietnamese through and through, body and soul. They have Vietnamese wives and are Vietnamese in their thinking. They have given free hand to the Hanoi Vietnamese and collaborated with the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors to destroy the Cambodian nation and massacre the Cambodian people. Since they are Cambodians serving the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and collaborated with the latter to massacre their own people, they are very guilty.

The Cambodian people therefore will judge the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors and the puppets traitors to the nation before the Cambodian people, the world's people, and history in accordance with the extent of their crimes of exterminating the Cambodian race and of betraying the nation and the people, selling the nation, and of destroying the nation and the people.

Indonesia

Suharto, Philippines' Ramos Discuss ASEAN
BK1305114589 Jakarta ANTARA in English
1044 GMT 13 May 89

[Text] Jakarta, May 14 (OANA-ANTARA)—Visiting Philippine Defence Secretary Fidel V. Ramos stated here Saturday that his country would give its support for an ASEAN shared sourcing of materials and supplies needed by each ASEAN member country in its military and defence development.

Speaking to newsmen after meeting President Suharto at the Merdeka Presidential Palace here, Gen. Ramos further said that it would be more efficient if the ASEAN countries could self-sufficiently produce the materials and military supplies.

The defence secretary, who arrived here Friday on a four-day visit as the guest of his Indonesian counterpart L.B. Murdani, gave no further details.

ASEAN, comprising Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, was set up in 1967 to promote economic development. It has no military function but its members have bilateral military cooperation agreements covering, for example, joint border patrols and exercises.

Ramos further said that the main [purpose] of his visit is to strengthen the existing relations between Manila and Jakarta, particularly in the fields of military and defence.

He also said that he had briefed President Suharto about the progress made by Philippine President Corazon Aquino in restoring stability, security and economic growth since she came to power three years ago.

Gen. Ramos said he had thanked Suharto on behalf of Mrs. Aquino for supporting Manila's stand against the Moslem Moro National Liberation Front's application to join the Organisation of the Islamic Conference last year.

He also disclosed that a proposal to provide an autonomous status for Mindanao is currently being discussed in Manila.

Concerning economic development in his country, the Philippine guest said that he has told President Suharto that his country's current economic development is continuously improving, and even its growth reached 6.7 percent last year.

He hoped that his government would be able to maintain the economic growth this year although it has a commitment to repay its foreign debts.

The Philippines has been beset by communist insurgency and Moslem separatist movements, and suffered major economic problems in the last years of Marcos' rule.

The Philippines now had the upper hand in its struggle with the communist guerrillas, Ramos said, adding that he had explained to Suharto Manila's plans for an integrated political and military strategy to defeat the 20-year-old insurgency.

Previously, the Philippine defence secretary met his Indonesian counterpart L.B. Murdani at the latter's office.

On that occasion, the two leaders exchanged views on various matters and efforts to strengthen bilateral relations between Indonesia and the Philippines in the fields of defence and security.

Besides meeting Murdani, Gen. Ramos also held a meeting with Commander of the Indonesian Armed Forces Gen. Tri Sutrisno at the ABRI [Angkatan Bersenjata Republik Indonesia—Republic of Indonesia Armed Forces] headquarters here.

During the meeting, Gen. Tri Sutrisno briefed his guest on the role of ABRI in the current development program in the country.

While in Indonesia, Gen. Ramos is also scheduled to visit Indonesian aircraft industry IPTN in Bandung.

Atalas Comments on PLO Membership in WHO
BK1205073089 Hong Kong AFP in English 0658 GMT
12 May 89

[Text] Jakarta, May 12 (AFP)—Jakarta supports in principle a bid by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to become a full member of the United Nations' World Health Organisation (WHO), Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said Friday [12 May].

"For us, in principle, there is no problem... As with other non-aligned countries we have no problem in supporting the PLO demand to become a full member because we recognise Palestine," Mr. Alatas told newsmen.

Mr. Alatas said his statement was to rectify a report in the official ANTARA News Agency Wednesday which quoted Health Minister Adhyatman as saying on his departure for a WHO conference that Indonesia could not support the PLO's wish.

A statement by the Health Ministry Thursday said the minister had been misquoted.

PLO representatives earlier this month said their organization wishes to become a full member of the U.N. body.

The move is believed to have the support of non-aligned countries but is opposed by the United States which has indicated it would pull out of WHO should the membership be accepted.

"If a vote takes place, I think it would be easy to foresee the outcome, as around two-thirds of the WHO member countries are non-aligned countries," Mr. Alatas said.

Indonesia which recognises the independent Palestinian state proclaimed by the PLO in November, will also open a PLO representative office here, Mr. Alatas added.

"What remains to be faced is the technical problem of setting a date for a PLO delegation to officially open a representative office here," he said, adding that it may happen "in the next few months."

Philippines

Manglapus, Platt To Sign Memo on Support Fund
HK1505030389 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus and United States Ambassador Nicholas Platt will sign today the Philippine-U.S. memorandum of understanding [MOU] on the Economic Support Fund [ESF]. The MOU covers a total package of \$408 million in grants, consisting of \$124 million for fiscal year 1988, \$124 million for 1989, and \$160 million for 1990. The ESF grants form part of the bases compensation package agreed upon during the review of the Military Bases Agreement last October 17, 1988 between former U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Manglapus in Washington, DC.

NPA Suspect Admits Role in Rowe Killing
HK1305054689 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 13 May 89

[Text] A self-confessed New People's Army [NPA] member admitted his involvement in the killing of U.S. Army Colonel James Rowe last April. The admission was made by Ricardo Prestosa alias Comrade Joel and Comrade Bukol to the Constabulary in front of the media in Bataan.

Prestosa said that he was a political officer of the NPA northwest revolutionary committee in Pampanga. He also admitted to being one of the five rebels in a maroon-colored car used in the Rowe ambush. Rowe, a Vietnam war hero, was killed for his alleged involvement in the insurgency war.

Aquino Refuses To Link Bases to Psinakis Case
HK1205114789 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 12 May 89

[From "GMA News" program]

[Excerpts] President Aquino refused to comment on the plan by some senators and congressmen to hold a demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy to protest against the trial of Psinakis in U.S. courts. She stressed that she does not agree with the belief of some senators, including his brother-in-law Senator Aquino, that Psinakis' case is tied with the retention of the U.S. bases in the country. [passage omitted]

[Beign Aquino recording in English] I would not like to comment on what they are feeling. I really do not have any idea or I cannot presume to know what their feelings are on the matter, but I join them in their concern for Mr Psinakis. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Columnist on Protests Over Psinakis Case
HK1505060989 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 15 May 89 p 4

["Turn of Events" column by Francisco S. Tatad: "Cheapening the Bases"]

[Text] Pity these Americans. First, the National Democratic Front [NDF] says it would make peace with the Aquino regime if it threw out the Americans from the bases. That has not quite worked. But at least one American colonel is dead, executed, claims the Left, as a "direct participant" in the "low-intensity conflict."

Now, Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr., Senator Agapito "Butz" Aquino and several others threaten to kick out the U.S. military facilities if the U.S. government did not drop a Federal courts case against U.S. national Steve Psinakis. He is a son-in-law of the late Eugenio Lopez Sr. and is charged with the inter-state transport of explosives in the U.S. while engaged in anti-Marcos activities with Filipinos who are now officials of the Aquino regime. He could get a 15-year sentence and fined \$20,000 if convicted.

Mitra, Aquino and company are asking U.S. President Bush to drop the case, as though he had the power to do it, and they have been photographed once in front of the U.S. Embassy raising some kind of protest. Mitra is quoted as saying that if Bush refused to do anything about it, "then he is as guilty as those who have conspired to charge (Psinakis)." If Psinakis gets a parking ticket, Mitra and Aquino might seek to break ties with the U.S.

Mitra, Aquino and company are worried that if Psinakis is convicted, he would go to jail ahead of the Marcoses who are facing racketeering charges in New York. That would be quite ironic. But threatening Bush on the bases just because Psinakis could go to jail while his Filipino comrades are protected by public office is ignorant, irresponsible, stupid and cheap.

Beside the Mitra-Aquino group, the NDF deserves a little more respect. At least it invokes a nationalist principle in seeking the removal of the bases. You may or may not agree with it, but at least the Front honors you with a serious argument. Mitra, Aquino and company on the other hand erect their shallow and stupid threat on the lunatic proposition that the U.S. action against one of its citizens in one of its courts for alleged violation of a U.S. statute is a service to Marcos whom the accused says he fought not to serve his family interests but "to save democracy" in the Philippines.

They describe Psinakis as "a freedom fighter" whom his own government has no right to prosecute unless it wants to punish those who fought Marcos. So they have warned Bush about the consequences. What many long years of nationalism could not do to the bases, they now threaten to accomplish in one blow—for Psinakis. This is an insult to nationalists. And also to the U.S.

Whatever their limitations, Mitra, Aquino and company deserve to know that Bush cannot possibly intervene in the Psinakis case without courting his own impeachment. If he has not risked it for Oliver North who is perceived as a real hero by many Americans, why on earth should he risk it for Psinakis? What makes anyone think that sending Bush a petition, and posing for photographs in front of the U.S. embassy would do the trick?

Some have called it blackmail. I can't. Blackmail is too good a word—there must be a lesser word for it. When stupidity combines with irresponsibility and ignorance, crowns itself with pomposity and officiousness, and finally begins to make threats, the result is not blackmail but pure and simple halitosis. The threat carries more bad breath than harm or malice, and embarrasses the listener more than anyone else.

Mitra has not said one correct thing on any major issue these past three years. And Aquino, who is at least quieter, has not said anything more intelligent than his proposal that foreign banks should give our debt-ridden government interest rates *below* Libor [London Inter-Bank Offered Rate], which no one in the world has heard about. And they have other things in common.

Obviously unaware of his limitations, Mitra wants to become president in 1992, while Aquino, slightly aware of his, wants to become anybody's vice president. Given our corrupt political processes, they may yet get there at our expense. If they are lucky, they might; if we are luckier, they won't. After Mrs. Aquino, intelligence, rather than lack of it, should become a major criterion in

choosing our President. This should keep the numbskulls out. They should not have gone this far, but they have. And that's depressing enough.

Pity us, Filipinos.

Aquino Waives Court Martial of PC Chief
HK1205092989 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 11 May 89 p 6

[Text] President Aquino yesterday waived court martial jurisdiction over the case of a PC [Philippine Constabulary] major implicated in the killing of former Air Force Lt Col Francisco Baula on Oct 15, 1988.

The waiver paved the way for the civilian courts to take over the prosecution of the case against PC Maj Robelito Comilang, former commander of the PC stockade in Camp Crame.

Baula, one of the leaders of the Aug 28 coup, was gunned down by PC guards while allegedly trying to escape from the stockade 12 days after his capture in Baclaran on Oct 3.

The widow, Gladys, filed murder charges against two guards, Constables Bayani Barcinas and Jose Banares, and named as accessories Major Comilang, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Stagg Gen Renato de Villa, PC Chief Maj Gen Ramon Montano, former AFP spokesman Col Oscar Florendo and Camp Crame commander Col Percival Adiong.

The Department of Justice on Nov 11 waived military court jurisdiction over the two guards after the Quezon City Fiscal's Office had refused to act on the murder case in the absence of a written Presidential waiver.

Baula led a group of renegade soldiers who took over the Philippine Air Force headquarters at Villamor Air Base at the height of the Aug 28, 1987, coup attempt.

Aquino Orders Probe Into Masbate PC Chief
HK1205093789 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 12 May 89

[Text] President Corazon Aquino, infuriated by a report about Masbate PC [Philippine Constabulary] provincial commander Colonel Norberto Manaog intimidating and forcing a local newspaperman to swallow a newspaper, ordered PC-INP [Integrated National Police] chief General Ramon Montano to investigate the matter.

According to the president, the military and police should display good behavior to the civilians to gain their support. Physical violence, intimidation, and forcing a reporter to swallow a newspaper are acts showing disrespect of the freedom of press which is enshrined in the Constitution.

A Masbate newsman, Luis Reyes, recently visited the office of the president of the National Press Club [NPC] where he revealed to Chelo Lugmay, NPC president, that he had been slapped, intimidated, and forced to swallow his own newspaper after the Masbate provincial commander learned that his alleged involvement in illegal logging and gambling activities were to be published in Reyes' newspaper. Consequently, Reyes was warned not to publish the report.

Here is a statement by the president:

[Begin recording in English] [Aquino in progress] ...if it is definitely so, and if indeed these allegations are true, then he should be reprimanded for that. [end recording]

Colonel Denies Maltreating Journalist
HK1205122789 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English 1100 GMT 12 May 89

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Colonel Manaoag today denied accusations that he had allegedly harassed and maltreated Reyes. In an interview with the PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY, the provincial commander said the allegation made by Reyes were lies designed to destroy his credibility. Manaoag said he just appealed to the newsman to report fairly on the Constabulary command's activities.

Thailand

Reaction to U.S. Warning on Workers in Libya

Chatchai Sees 'No Problem' for Workers
BK1305034489 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 May 89 p 2

[Text] Chiang Mai—Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhavan said yesterday he foresaw no problems for Thai workers in Libya.

Thailand and Libya have good bilateral ties, he said, and he was sure problems could be sorted out in discussions.

Gen Chatchai was responding to reports Libya had threatened to expel all Thais if the 300 working on the building the Al-Rabitah factory, accused by the United States of producing chemical weapons, are moved out.

A government official said yesterday that the United States urged Thailand to withdraw the workers in a letter to the Foreign Ministry shortly before the visit of US Vice President Dan Quayle on May 3.

The official said Thailand was resisting the request after Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi's government threatened to expel all 75,000 Thais working in Libya if the chemical plant workers were withdrawn.

The official, who did not wish to be named, said the letter accused Thailand of providing equipment as well as manpower for the Al-Rabitah chemical plant. Libya denies the plant makes weapons.

"Our position is to be flexible because our interests are at stake. Libya also warned us that if we evacuate 300 labourers from the plant we have to take all 75,000 workers home," said the official, who denied Thailand supplied equipment to the plant.

Thailand, though a military ally of the United States, condemned the 1986 US bombing of Libya at hitting what the US considered terrorist targets.

The official said Gen Chatchai would take a final decision on how to respond to the US letter but he would probably decide against pulling the workers out.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday the US had only warned the Government of the danger to Thais if the factory was bombed.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi said government agencies are only scheduled to consider what action to take if Thai workers had to leave like the case of Singapore.

He said, however, the situation had not yet reached that stage, and the Labour Department was considering the issue and will discuss the matter with the Foreign Ministry.

After both agencies consider the issue, the matter will be forwarded to the prime minister, ACM Sitthi said.

Meanwhile, Labour Department deputy director Prasong Rannanon said no more than 25,000 Thais work in Libya and not 75,000 as claimed by job placement agencies.

Of the total, said Mr Prasong, 300 Thais work on the Al-Rabitah plant. Mr Prasong said workers evacuated from Libya would face unemployment problems at home.

The chief of the department's Overseas Thai Workers Service Division, Rangarit Chanthararat, will discuss the evacuation question with Foreign Ministry officials on Monday.

Sources said Libya had given Thai workers high wages and satisfactory welfare benefits and the employees had made no complaints.

Workers at Al-Rabitah May Choose
BK1505030889 Bangkok THE NATION in English 15 May 89 p 2

[Text] Thailand would ask Libya soon to let 300 Thai workers at its alleged chemical arms complex choose between returning home or staying in the area threatened with possible US or Israeli attacks, government sources said yesterday.

Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan would make the request if the Cabinet approves the idea, the sources told THE NATION.

The proposal to allow the Thai workers to decide whether to leave Libya was made during a consultation between Chatchai and his personal aides in Chiang Mai over the weekend, said the sources who requested anonymity.

Chatchai, according to the sources, believed that the Libyan government would accept the request.

High-ranking officials said Thailand has been pressed by the U.S. to evacuate the workers from the chemical complex at Al-Rabitah, 80 kilometres south of Tripoli, the Libyan capital. The complex is identified by Washington as a chemical arms plant which should be destroyed.

The Foreign Ministry had earlier consulted with Libyan authorities on the safety of the Thais in Al-Rabitah, but Libyan authorities, who deny the American allegation, threatened recently to expel all Thai workers in the Middle East country if Thailand evacuates its 300 employees at the chemical plant. Libya claims about 75,000 Thais are working in the country, but Thai figures are much lower—between 20,000-30,000. The conflicting figures were blamed on inadequate information from private agencies exporting Thai labour to Libya.

The sources said the government would also ask Tripoli to ensure that workers who want to stay on at the controversial complex are given appropriate protection, as well as adequate compensation for death and injuries in case the complex is attacked.

Chatchai is expected to discuss the proposal with members of his Cabinet, especially Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, said the sources. They added that the request might be sent to Libya through both formal and informal diplomatic channels.

The THAI NEWS AGENCY quoted a job placement agency as proposing that Thai workers at Al-Rabitah be moved to other towns in Libya instead of being sent home.

The job agency, which was not identified, was quoted as saying that sending the Thais home would only prompt Libya to order all the Thai workers in the Middle East country to leave.

Meanwhile, Kasit Phirom, director general of the International Organizations Department, will today meet with representatives from the National Security Council and the Labour Department to discuss "technical aspects" of the problem and propose options to the government.

A Foreign Ministry source said that today's meeting will focus on how to evacuate the Thais from Al-Rabitah and possible consequences of the evacuation.

The workers in Libya sent home an estimated Bt [baht]10 billion annually.

Some senior officials said the Libyan government's threat to expel all Thai workers is considered the biggest crisis concerning Thailand's labour export. Another major crisis in last March involved the massive repatriation of more than 9,600 Thai workers from Singapore which had imposed tough penalties on illegal immigrants.

Union Officials Comment

BK1305125489 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai
13 May 89 p 23

[Text] Commenting on the U.S. request that Thailand move its workers out of the Libyan plant, Thanong Pho-an, senator and president of the Labor Congress of Thailand, said that the United States was tough and demanding. He wondered whether Thailand could cope with the pressure of bringing back the 78,000 workers. He said that the four labor unions will hold a meeting to adopt countermeasures, and that they also plan to send a letter to the government asking it to make clear Thailand's position. Thanong said that the United States just wanted to prevent Libya from having a weapons plant despite the fact that the factory has been established for years and that it employs workers from other countries, including India and Sri Lanka. Thanong wondered who would take responsibility for the workers if they are moved out.

Aphinan Buranaphong, vice chairman of the Siamese Muslim League, commented during an interview that the U.S. request was a threat to the Thai Government and reflected U.S. intentions of aggression against Libya. The United States does not want Libya to have a weapons factory, but it is Libya's right to set up an arms factory for self-protection. It would be very cruel if anything happened like when the United States attacked Japan. Aphinan said the Siamese Muslim League did not approve the plan that would make the Thai workers unemployed. The league is contacting its agents in Libya for facts and information before sending a protest to the United States.

Libyan Envoy Requests Meeting

BK1405100189 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai
14 May 89 pp 1, 24

[Text] Following a report on the U.S. warning to Thailand to move its workers out of the chemical weapons complex at Al-Rabitah before the plant is bombed, and Libya's threat to expel Thai workers—claimed by Libya to number some 75,000—from the country if Thailand decided to pull its workers out from Al-Rabitah, our correspondent further reported that a high-level Foreign Ministry official on 13 May said that the Libyan ambassador to the Philippines who also looks after Libya's interests in Thailand, had contacted the Foreign Ministry requesting a meeting this week with Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan. The ambassador did not

indicate the purpose of the visit. The Foreign Ministry, however, believes that the ambassador will ask Thailand not to pull its workers out of the Al-Rabitah plant because this would affect operations of the factory.

Kasit Phirom, director general of the International Organization Department, said that on 15 May at 1400 there will be a meeting of officials in charge of Thai workers in Libya at the conference room of the department on Si Ayutthaya Road. These officials will exchange information on Thai workers now in Libya in order to get the facts of the actual situation because, as it stands now, there are conflicting reports about the Thai workers there. For example, reports on the number of workers vary from 25,000 to 75,000. An accurate assessment is therefore necessary for higher authorities to make a decision on the problem. Kasit said that after the meeting on Monday it should be known what direction will be taken.

Prasong Rananan, deputy director general of the Labor Department, told newsmen on the same day that the department will send Rangarit Chantharat, director of the Overseas Labor Management Office, to attend the meeting on Monday. He said that there were a total of about 25,000 Thai workers in Libya during the period from 1976 to 1988. He did not know from which source the 75,000 figure was based on.

Asked whether applications of the Thai workers had been checked prior to leaving for Libya [to see if they were applying to work at the Al-Rabitah factory], Prasong told reporters that workers who initially applied to work at a certain place in Libya are not forbidden to work at other places. This could be prevented if workers were required to sign contracts not to seek jobs elsewhere. Anyway, Prasong said such a practice would be disadvantageous to workers because they would be deprived of the chance to apply for other jobs once the projects they were hired for were completed.

"This is interesting. We should be rather strict regarding contracts to work in a country with a lot of problems like Libya. I have told the director of the Overseas Labor Management Office to take this point into consideration," Prasong said.

Meanwhile, Siri Kewalinsarit, director general of the Labor Department, declined to make any comment on this issue, saying he would like to have more details on the matter and wait until after the meeting with the Foreign Ministry on Monday [15 May].

Our correspondent reported that, according to a senior Foreign Ministry official, the problem is not new. It is known that the company in charge of sending Thai workers to work at the Al-Rabitah plant in Libya is the S.P.C. Supphachok Company at 1/4 Group 6, Sirapsuk Village, Sichan Lane, Wiphawadi Ransit Road, which is near Lak Si intersection. The owner of the company is Uthai Thiambunkit, a 45-year-old man who on 12 January 1989 was arrested by a police team led by Police

Colonel Khamnung Thammakasem. After a search of his house, police confiscated four [as published] items which were later identified by Police Lieutenant Colonel Wanchai Premrudi of the Quatermaster Division as 17 pieces of aerial bomb moldings, 11 pieces of metal, and 1 piece of metal chassis. Pol Lt Col Wanchai said that the 11 pieces of metal could be rocket tails or aerial bombs. The case of Uthai Thiambunkit is still pending.

Paper Criticizes U.S. Warning

*BK1405132789 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai
13 May 89 p 8*

[Editorial: "Thailand, United States, and Libyan Heat"]

[Text] The United States is trying by all means to stop Libya from building the chemical complex at Al-Rabitah. Although Libya says that it is an ordinary chemical factory, the United States insists that it is a chemical weapons plant. The United States said it must prevent Libya from having such a plant because Libya supports international terrorism. The United States has pressured its friendly allies, such as the FRG, to take action against companies or persons found responsible for exporting equipment to the chemical complex in Libya.

The United States has tried everything possible to get what it wants. The strongest measure used was a threat to bomb the chemical complex, the same method once used by Israel when it bombed Iraq's nuclear power plant which Israel claimed was manufacturing nuclear bombs for use against Israel.

Hostility between the United States and Libya caused trouble for Thailand when the United States asked Thailand to evacuate its workers from the plant at Al-Rabitah because they risked being in danger from a U.S. bombing. Libya, meanwhile, told Thailand that it would expel all Thai workers from Libya if Thailand removed its workers from the plant.

According to reports, there are tens of thousands of Thai workers in Libya. The Labor Department said there are 15,000 in Libya, and 300 at Al-Rabitah. Labor sources in the private sector, however, claimed that there are 75,000 Thai workers in Libya. Libya is a major source of income for Thai overseas workers. Can Thailand stand to lose this source of labor export income again, after doing so in Singapore?

The question is, how will the Thai Government deal with this problem? If Thailand evacuates workers from Al-Rabitah, it will have to take all Thai workers out of Libya. This will be a big and costly burden, more costly than the recent evacuation of Thai workers from Singapore since Libya is not as close to Thailand as Singapore is. Will the United States help Thailand evacuate its workers from Libya? The entire burden will fall on the Thai Government as it did during the Singapore incident.

Is it right for the United States to bomb Libya's chemical plant? Certainly the world will not support such a move in which the United States resorts to big power policy. It would be the same as with the protest at the UN General Assembly against the U.S. bombing of military targets in Libya. The United States should stop playing the role of world policeman since nobody ever assigned that job to them.

As for the Thai Government, it should pay attention to the welfare of the Thai people. Thai labor is entitled by right to be employed in Libya. Thailand should not pay too much attention to the U.S. threat. Although it may not want Libya to have a chemical plant, the United States has no right to bomb any people, Libyan or Thai. The United States definitely has no right and no justification for such an action.

Sitthi Views Workers in Libya, Cambodian Issue
BK1305093889 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
0000 GMT 13 May 89

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila granted an interview with reporters at the Chiang Mai Plaza Hotel yesterday regarding the U.S. warning for Thailand to evacuate Thai workers from a chemical plant in Libya because they could be in danger. Sitthi said that there are about 300 to 400 Thai workers at the plant. The United States has warned that the plant may be bombed, and that it may be in violation of a ban on producing chemical weapons. The Foreign Ministry has informed the prime minister of the matter, and the agencies concerned, such as the National Security Council and the Labor Department, will meet to discuss ways to solve the problem. Sitthi said that the evacuation of the workers from the plant would probably not affect the other Thai laborers working in Libya, which total about 25,000.

Commenting on the issue of the Khmer Rouge sending Cambodians to the battle zone, the foreign minister said that the Cambodians did this voluntarily in their own area. It is difficult for Thailand and Thai officials to thoroughly look after the Cambodians because the Cambodians are scattered along the Thai-Cambodian border. It is difficult to know whether a number of them have disappeared. However, the Cambodians along the border in Chanthaburi and Trat Provinces have to live in Tha Luan Camp in Trat Province.

Regarding the U.S. Senate's plan to ask its government to halt aid to all Democratic Kampuchea groups, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila said that as far as he knows, the U.S. vice president and the chairman of the U.S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations disagree with the plan. They believe that cessation of aid should be implemented after the withdrawal of foreign troops from Cambodia. Thailand thinks that a cease-fire and cessation of aid should be undertaken simultaneously by all sides, but so far nothing has been done. Vietnam has yet to withdraw its troops from Cambodia.

Commenting on the Khmer Rouge's objection to a cease-fire before the troop withdrawal, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila said that it is a matter for the four Cambodian factions to discuss again in Paris, France.

Sitthi Reveals ASEAN Opposes U.S. Aid Ban
BK1305035289 Bangkok THE NATION in English
13 May 89 pp 1, 2

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, armed with a document showing collective ASEAN opposition to a US Senate move to isolate the Khmer Rouge [KR] from its non-communist partners, declared yesterday Thailand will continue supporting the three-party resistance coalition.

"I have been informed by our ASEAN partners of their objection to the US move. I can produce (documental) evidence to prove my words," the foreign minister told reporters in Chiang Mai.

He added that US Congressman Stephen Solarz, the chairman of the House Subcommittee on Pacific and Southeast Asian Affairs, also wrote him, expressing his objection to the proposal made by Clairborne Pell, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who is seeking a legal change that will prevent the US administration from aiding any Cambodian resistance groups which are allied with the Khmer Rouge. US Vice President Dan Quayle is also against the Senate move, according to the minister.

"Solarz wrote that the Senate move was very untimely," the minister said.

Both Solarz and Quayle have pledged to lobby for US military aid to the two non-communist factions. Sitthi made the comment after PM's [Prime Minister's] personal adviser Kraisak Chunhawan welcomed Pell's proposal for an amendment to the State Department's Authorisation Bill for the next fiscal year.

Kraisak said the continuation of arms supply to the resistance guerrillas would run counter to the peace efforts to break the Cambodian deadlock. The adviser previously said he was to brief Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan Thursday [18 May] night of the advisory team's view on the issue. The premier failed to comment on the controversy yesterday.

But Sitthi said, "Thailand will have to stick to our present position. That's to say, the resistance forces could not stop their armed struggle if the Phnom Penh regime continued waging the war against the guerrillas."

Pell's proposal calls for a ban on any kind of assistance except humanitarian aid to any Cambodian faction which is associated with the Khmer Rouge, blamed for the deaths of more than a million Cambodians under its rule from 1975 through 1978. The non-communist

forces loyal to former Cambodian monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former premier Son Sann have formed an alliance with the Khmer Rouge to fight against Vietnamese troops and the Vietnam-installed Phnom Penh regime.

The Pell amendment also singles out China for arming the Khmer Rouge and chastises Thailand for allowing the aid to go through its territory and suggests that relations with the two countries could be hurt by the continued practices.

But Sitthi supported Prime Minister Chatchai's call for all the warring Cambodian factions to strike a ceasefire deal before the September's pullout of the last Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. Chatchai has offered Bangkok as the venue for the signing ceremony.

"If the Khmer Rouge still refused to accept a ceasefire before September, then it would be more difficult to break the Cambodian deadlock," he said.

However, he said he believed that Prince Sihanouk, as top leader of the three-party coalition, would be able to convince all to accept a ceasefire pact when leaders of the four rival factions meet in Paris July 24-25.

ASEAN ambassadors to Washington wrote to Pell, registering their opposition to his move. The envoys declared in their joint letter they support "the view of Prince Norodom Sihanouk that in the interim period before the elections, it is important and necessary to include the Khmer Rouge in a coalition government, involving all four Cambodian factions."

The ambassadors told Pell their countries oppose legislation he wrote that would halt any aid promoting or helping "any future Cambodian political arrangements which includes the Khmer Rouge or its leaders," or would flow to the Khmer Rouge or any group allied with it. Pell plans a committee vote next Tuesday (16 May) on amending the aid ban into the annual State Department Authorisation Bill.

"Inclusion of the Khmer Rouge—minus Pol Pot and other objectionable leaders—in a coalition would be a more effective way of controlling the KR than if they were excluded," said the ASEAN letter to Pell. It was quoting arguments of Prince Sihanouk, the choice of the US and ASEAN governments for Cambodia's future chief of state. Exclusion of the Khmer Rouge could put them "in a position to be more reckless, disrupt any attempt to hold free elections and plunge the country into civil war," the letter warned.

The United States has been sending humanitarian aid to non-communist Cambodian factions headed by Sihanouk and by former premier Son Sann, with a 1990 budget request for \$7 million.

The ASEAN letter objected that a US aid cutoff would put Sihanouk "in a position of having to surrender one of his strongest bargaining chips, withdrawal of his faction from the coalition, without any significant concessions" from Premier Hun Sen of the Vietnamese-installed government.

Sihanouk Predicts Khmer Rouge 'Blitzkrieg'
*BK1305091089 Hong Kong AFP in English 0851 GMT
13 May 89*

[By Michael Adler]

[Text] Bangkok, May 13 (AFP)—Civil war and a Khmer Rouge "blitzkrieg" are inevitable in Cambodia after Vietnamese troops withdraw in September, guerrilla leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk said here Saturday.

He told reporters that next week's Beijing summit of Soviet and Chinese leaders will fail to produce a settlement in the war caused by Vietnam's 10-year-old occupation of Cambodia to prop up a client government in Phnom Penh.

The summit between Mikhail Gorbachev and Deng Xiaoping could bring a breakthrough in the peace process but the problem of the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge, the main guerrilla force fighting Soviet-supplied Vietnam's occupation, would remain, Prince Sihanouk said.

Even if an international commission verifies a Vietnamese troop withdrawal planned for September, the Khmer Rouge "will declare very officially the war must go on," the prince added.

The Khmer Rouge is held responsible for killing hundreds of thousands of Cambodians during its bloody rule from 1975 until being ousted by the Vietnamese in 1979.

The former Cambodian monarch said the Khmer Rouge will claim that Hanoi troops have stayed behind disguised as Phnom Penh soldiers in addition to a million Vietnamese settlers in Cambodia.

The Khmer Rouge will try to take power with a "blitzkrieg" because if during one month or two months they are not capable of taking Phnom Penh that government will win international recognition and support, Prince Sihanouk said.

He said that even now "the trend is to de-recognize the CGDK (resistance Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea) and recognize the other side."

Prince Sihanouk said U.S. congressmen who oppose American aid to the two non-communist resistance factions—his own army and that of former Prime Minister Son Sann—were actually encouraging Phnom Penh and the presence of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia.

The United States now gives limited humanitarian aid and is considering giving lethal aid to the guerrilla forces of Prince Sihanouk and Mr Son Sann.

But the prince said that if Washington cut off even food and medicine, "China will continue to supply us."

Pressed on the issue by a reporter, Prince Sihanouk said in an emotional outburst: "If you say liberty has no value ..., " before becoming briefly speechless, holding his head in his hands.

He then said, "You must help the ones who fight for the freedom, for the liberation of their country. We must have food to fight the Vietnamese aggressors."

"The key question is whether the Khmer Rouge are strong or not. They have much weaponry but the question is whether they have enough manpower to overrun Phnom Penh and take control of cities," Prince Sihanouk said.

The Khmer Rouge are believed to field 40,000 well-equipped soldiers while Prince Sihanouk has 15,000, and Son Sann's faction 10,000.

They face some 40,000 Phnom Penh troops and from 50-70,000 Vietnamese soldiers in a low-tech war with aircraft not yet a factor, according to various estimates.

Prince Sihanouk added that in case of civil war, his army would not fight since he wished "to play the role of peacemaker."

He rejected a bipartisan coalition with Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen, saying his allies the Khmer Rouge were sure to oppose it.

Mr Hun Sen urged a partnership when the two men met this month in Jakarta.

"So imagine Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk unite. They would be facing Khmer Rouge attacks, not just threats, but a civil war. We could not rebuild Cambodia," the prince said.

He said a roundtable of the warring Cambodian factions to be held in Paris in August would be useless because the Khmer Rouge would oppose any possibility of powersharing.

He said an international conference, which should be held also in France as soon as possible afterwards, was needed to impose a solution on Cambodia.

"The international conference in Paris must not just set up an international control mechanism [ICM] (to verify the Vietnamese withdrawal), but also set up a quadripartite government," Prince Sihanouk added.

The prince said his army would refuse to take part in battles between Phnom Penh and the Khmer Rouge and would honor the findings of international control commissions charged with verifying the Vietnamese withdrawal.

"If the ICM says the Vietnamese are out of Cambodia, the National Sihanoukist Army (ANS) must stop fighting them and remain neutral," Prince Sihanouk said.

Says Hun Sen Support Impedes Solution

BK1405023089 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
14 May 89 pp 1, 3

[Text] The free world's trend towards the People's Republic of Kampuchea at the expense of the resistance could provoke a Khmer Rouge blitz on Phnom Penh, Prince Norodom Sihanouk said yesterday.

Warning of a civil war if the country remained divided after the Vietnamese pullout scheduled for the end of September, the resistance leader said the Khmer Rouge could launch an all-out attempt to take the capital.

Media reports favouring Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen were not "facilitating a solution," he told a press conference.

"You make Hun Sen feel so proud. He will remain very tough, rejecting the process of setting up a quadripartite government and quadripartite army.

"He sees that even the free world recognises him and you have in fact derecognised the resistance."

Once recognised by the world community, the Phnom Penh regime may drop the "cosmetic changes" it had offered and could "become like the Khmer Rouge, offering no liberty to individuals," warned the Prince.

Civil war would grip a post-withdrawal Kampuchea without a political settlement for a quadripartite government and an army including the Khmer Rouge, he said.

"The international control mechanism will have a terrible headache, sandwiched between two warring parties (Khmer Rouge and Phnom Penh)," he said.

Confronted with the trend towards "de-recognising the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and recognising the other side", a Khmer Rouge offensive was likely, he said.

"If during a month or two they can't take the cities and Phnom Penh, many countries will recognise the Phnom Penh regime as the legal State of Cambodia.

"They must absolutely do their best or their worst in the blitzkrieg. If they enter Phnom Penh, you will see other countries and opportunist states applauding the Khmer Rouge.

"Son Sann (CGDK Prime Minister) will become Prime Minister and I will be head of state but I am not interested in being with the Khmer Rouge."

Prince Sihanouk said he would quit if the Khmer Rouge took Phnom Penh. "Once is enough. I am not going to be again the prisoner of Pol Pot."

But if the offensive failed, "Hun Sen will triumph completely and his regime will be recognized by your countries".

The Khmer Rouge could also claim the presence of Vietnamese troops disguised as PRK soldiers would justify a military campaign.

Prince Sihanouk said Thailand and China were the only countries that could "weaken, reduce the Khmer Rouge to a status of no-threat".

While China supplies the arms, Thailand could be more powerful in the process of weakening the Khmer Rouge by halting the lethal aid flow.

"The oxygen to the Khmer Rouge from China is conveyed by Thailand.

"If Thailand sends back the aid to China and no more oxygen, the Khmer Rouge will get weak and be obliged to be more reasonable in the peace process. They will be more flexible to accept compromise to make the solution possible."

But if China continued to support the Khmer Rouge, he said, "there's no way for us all, including ASEAN, to solve the problem".

Prime Minister Chatchai Chunchavan expressed surprise at the prince's statements but declined to comment beyond saying he would meet the resistance leader tomorrow and that the conflict was internal.

Prince Sihanouk said the Sino-Soviet summit starting tomorrow could break the deadlock.

"We may hope that China, the Soviets and Vietnam will be able to soften their positions toward each other to favour a good solution," he said.

"I hope Vietnam and China will renew their efforts towards rapprochement," the Prince said, referring to scant progress in Sino-Vietnamese vice-ministerial talks last week.

The Prince responded coldly to United States Senator Clairborne Pell's proposal to ban aid to the non-communist resistance [NCR].

"Pell is not communist, nor pro-Vietnam. But by handicapping the NCR, he involuntarily favours Vietnamese colonialism.

"He does not facilitate the withdrawal and the decolonisation of Cambodia. He is, in fact, helping Vietnam and Hun Sen. It's not good to make Hun Sen believe that everybody is supporting him.

"It's OK if Pell wants to stop aiding the non-communist resistance. China will continue to provide us with weapons.

"I confess that we don't need US lethal aid, but we need US humanitarian aid which appears to continue to help the ANS and KPNLF [National Sihanoukist Army and Khmer People's National Liberation Front] armies."

Anticipating a postwithdrawal cessation of foreign aid, Prince Sihanouk said his army was shifting Chinese arms into Kampuchea.

"Thanks to China, we can continue fighting for two years. But I refuse to participate in the civil war," he said.

Prince Sihanouk urged Paris to convene an immediate international conference should the quadripartite roundtable talks it is hosting fail to bring about a reconciliation.

Paris should get ready, he said, because the Khmer Rouge will "reject everything" at the July 25 talks.

"I will tell France on my return to Beijing that once they face failure at the roundtable, they must convene the international conference in Paris as soon as possible so we can have a slim chance towards reconciliation and the setup of the quadripartite government.

"I fear the Khmer Rouge will sabotage the agreement in Paris. But I believe they will take China's view into account. So the key figure in the Paris behaviour of the Khmer Rouge will be China."

A failure in Paris would necessitate more talks in Jakarta, he said, expressing hope for national elections in 1991 once peace is restored in 1990.

"We are far from elections. Yet when the time comes for preparing, we will have a National FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] Congress inside Cambodia—which means the problem is solved—to nominate candidates to run in the elections.

"Suppose we have peace in 1990 and the election in 1991, not before, I also predict a civil war. So we shouldn't anticipate the election," he said.

Between 60-70 per cent of Khmers settled abroad would be willing to return even though they do not entirely trust communism after the Khmer Rouge experience.

Prince Sihanouk said a settlement at the Paris or Jakarta talks would enable him to establish himself in October or November in ANS headquarters in Kampuchea.

"The refugees from Site B, if they choose to stay with me, can establish themselves at any ANS strong sanctuaries in Battambang, Oddar Meanchey, Siem Reap and Preah Vihear plus a few other provinces."

The prince also appealed for the presence of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross in Hun Sen-held areas to guarantee safety for voluntary returnees.

Prince Sihanouk turned down a request for private talks from Australian Ambassador to Thailand Richard Butler, who was quoted by Hun Sen as saying the Vietnamese occupation was understandable.

Commenting on Mr Butler's remark, Prince Sihanouk said:

"I protest. I love Australia but how can I say the ambassador is right?"

"I don't want a dispute with him and that's why I can't agree to a tete-a-tete with him. If he continues to defend this view in favour of Phnom Penh and Hanoi, I will continue to have a dispute with him."

Claims Son Sann's Army 'Crumbling'

BK1305125589 Hong Kong AFP in English 1245 GMT
13 May 89

[Text] Bangkok, May 13 (AFP)—Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk said here Saturday that his resistance ally Son Sann's army had suffered mass defections and was crumbling.

"He's zero now Son Sann," the prince told reporters, saying his army had refused recently to accept the defection to its ranks of the last remaining units loyal to the former Cambodian premier.

Prince Sihanouk and Mr Son Sann are the leaders of two non-communist factions allied with the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge in fighting Vietnamese troops occupying Cambodia since 1979.

Factional fighting has split Mr Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) into a political grouping loyal to him and a military force of some 5,000 guerrillas controlled by General Sak Sutsakhan.

"Son Sann is supposed to be the chairman of his party but he is chairman of a small clan in his party," Prince Sihanouk said, adding that the former premier's army was "crumbling."

He said Mr Son Sann had pleaded with him to take his few loyal military in order to avoid them being taken away by KPNLF "sponsors."

He did not elaborate but the KPNLF military is believed to have support from the United States.

Prince Sihanouk said his commanders told Mr Son Sann's offer [as received] was a "poisoned gift" and he said he turned the former premier down.

The prince said Mr Son Sann did not like him but he apparently hated Gen Sak Sutsakhan even more.

Prince Sihanouk said several soldiers and officers loyal to Gen Sak Sutsakhan had defected recently to the Vietnam-backed Phnom Penh regime and had killed soldiers who had refused to do so.

Prince Sihanouk was to dine here Saturday with Gen Sak Sutsakhan and meet Mr Son Sann Tuesday [16 May]. He leaves Bangkok Wednesday for Beijing.

Opposes Moves To Take Away UN Seat

BK1405112289 Hong Kong AFP in English 1109 GMT
14 May 89

[Text] Bangkok, May 14 (AFP)—Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk said Sunday he strongly opposed moves to take away Cambodia's seat at the United Nations from his coalition, according to Western diplomats who met here with him.

The Bangkok-based ambassadors said Prince Sihanouk had told them that such a move would play into Vietnam's hands.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said recently that the United Nations could play no role in a peace agreement to end the decade-long conflict in Cambodia unless that country's seat was declared vacant.

The U.N. seat is held by the prince's uneasy guerrilla coalition, which joins the Marxist, Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge with two anti-communist factions made up of the prince's followers and those of former Prime Minister Son Sann.

The diplomats, who requested anonymity, quoted Prince Sihanouk as saying he "totally rejected" any move to unseat the guerrilla alliance, adding that such a move would arouse the "wrath" of China, one of the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.

The former Cambodian monarch, who was deposed in 1970 by a U.S.-aided military coup, had in the past also suggested that Cambodia's U.N. seat be declared vacant, largely because of his strong dislike for his Khmer Rouge allies.

Cambodia's U.N. seat comes under the designation of Democratic Kampuchea, the name of the former Khmer Rouge regime led by Pol Pot.

The Khmer Rouge, who in April 1975 defeated a U.S.-supported regime in Phnom Penh, are held responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands until their rule was put to an end in January 1979 by Vietnam, a Soviet ally.

While in power the Khmer Rouge put Prince Sihanouk under house arrest and killed several members of his family.

Prince Sihanouk has expressed concern over what he sees as an erosion of the coalition's international support in favour of the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh government following Vietnam's April announcement that its troops would be out of Cambodia by the end of September.

The 67-year-old prince, who held peace talks earlier this month in Jakarta with Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen, told a press conference here Saturday that media reports putting Mr Hun Sen in a good light were "not facilitating a solution" to the war.

Mr Hun Sen, 38, a former Khmer Rouge military commander, has moved to relax Cambodia's communist regime. He is also generally credited with having shown skill in handling the media.

"You make Hun Sen feel so proud," Prince Sihanouk said at his press conference. "He will remain very tough" in the negotiating process, he added.

"He sees that even the Free World recognises him and you have in fact de-recognised the resistance," the prince said.

The prince had previously demanded that supervision and control of Vietnam's withdrawal and of an international peace accord come under U.N. auspices, but dropped that demand during his Jakarta talks with Mr Hun Sen.

However, U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and representatives of the permanent members of the Security Council—United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain and France—are expected to attend an international conference on Cambodia to take place later this year in Paris.

Prince Sihanouk held talks here Sunday with ambassadors of EEC countries, Australia and Turkey as well as with a representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

He is to leave here for Beijing Wednesday.

Hopes for Sino-Soviet Rapprochement

OW1305114289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1113 GMT
13 May 89

[Text] Bangkok, May 13 KYODO—The coming Sino-Soviet summit in Beijing can help solve the Kampuchean issue if the two communist powers agree to persuade their allies, the Khmer Rouge and the Phnom Penh government to be more flexible to each other and find a breakthrough to the present deadlock, Kampuchean resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk said Saturday.

"We are the victims of a dispute between China and Vietnam on one hand, and between China and the Soviet Union on the other. If they achieve rapprochement, it will be beneficial to us. So far, China and Vietnam are not able to reach rapprochement. I only hope that China and the Soviet Union can reach rapprochement," Sihanouk said.

Sihanouk, speaking at a press conference, said he feared that further civil war may occur in Kampuchea immediately after the promised Vietnamese troop withdrawal by the end of September, even with the monitoring and supervision of an international control mechanism (ICM).

He said, "the Khmer Rouge will not accept the declaration of the ICM that all Vietnamese troops had pulled out. They will say there are still Vietnamese disguised in the army of the Phnom Penh regime and will wage further war."

The resistance leader said he believed the Khmer Rouge would wage a blitzkrieg against Phnom Penh to seize all big cities within one or two months after the Vietnamese pullout.

He expressed his hope that China, "the only friend of the Khmer Rouge," would persuade the Khmer Rouge not to fight if an international body is sent into Kampuchea to oversee the situation.

Sihanouk criticized both his resistance allies, the Khmer Rouge and the non-communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF).

"The Khmer Rouge hasn't changed, Khieu Samphan is only a puppet manipulated by Pol Pot and associates," Sihanouk said.

Saying that Son Sann, the KPNLF leader, is merely the leader of "his small clan," Sihanouk mentioned the longstanding internal rift between Son Sann and his army Chief Gen Sak Sutsakhan.

He said, "Son Sann is zero now, and not a small number of Gen Sak's forces have defected to the Phnom Penh regime."

He also said excluding the Khmer Rouge from national reconciliation is not a solution to the Kampuchean problem, for doing so would lead to civil war, not a solution, Sihanouk said.

He said he preferred Thai Premier Chatchai Chunhawan's suggestion to conclude a ceasefire agreement, and a careful nationwide census, under the ICM's supervision, of people eligible to vote in the general election for self-determination.

"I can see the whole process to taking a long time, the general election will not take place until 1991, Sihanouk said.

Sihanouk also said he had no need for arms aid from the United States but only humanitarian assistance.

"We have just received a huge amount of arms, enough to wage two more years of war, from China shipped through Thailand," Sihanouk said, adding that he now had about 22,000 well-equipped troops which will be 30,000 by the end of this year. He said the Khmer Rouge has about 40,000 men with arms.

He said the French proposal for the four rival parties to hold a round-table meeting in Paris on July 25 is unrealistic, for the Khmer Rouge will not come to such a meeting.

He said the most likely reconciliation might be realized during an international conference on Kampuchea, also to be hosted by France in Paris possibly in August, where the international control mechanism would take shape.

Sihanouk is in Thailand to visit his people in the Thai-Kampuchean border area and to hold talks with ambassadors of countries sympathetic to the Kampuchean resistance forces.

He is scheduled to meet Thai Premier Chatchai on Monday [15 May], and leave for Beijing on Wednesday.

Refuses Private Meeting With Australian

*BK1305140689 Hong Kong AFP in English 1349 GMT
13 May 89*

[Text] Bangkok, May 13 (AFP)—Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk said here Saturday he refused a private meeting with Australia's ambassador to Thailand for fear of "verbal violence" at the diplomat's sympathies for the Phnom Penh government.

He told a press conference here he would meet Australian Ambassador Richard Butler Saturday in the company of the Turkish ambassador and a representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

Mr Butler had requested a private meeting but the prince said he was very busy and was worried about the possibility of "verbal violence" on his part during a meeting.

Prince Sihanouk said Mr Butler was leaning towards a line of rapprochement with Phnom Penh also present in Thai policy.

He said Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's views "favor the other side and it is terrible for us the resistance. But there is no complaint. It is his right. He is Thai he is not Khmer (Cambodian)," Prince Sihanouk said.

Mr Chatchai met here in January with Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen, in the first such gesture by Thailand, which backs the resistance and does not recognize Cambodia's Vietnam-backed government.

Mr Chatchai's policy is to seek detente to change communist Indochina from a battlefield into a marketplace for Thai goods.

Prince Sihanouk said he had told Mr Butler he would be having a jazz jam session with Mr Chatchai before leaving Wednesday.

"I think it is more interesting than what the ambassador of Australia would like to tell me," Prince Sihanouk said.

Mr Hun Sen met here earlier this month with Mr Butler. Prince Sihanouk said the Australian diplomat told Mr Hun Sen at that meeting that Vietnam's intervention in Cambodia was understandable.

Soviet-supplied Vietnamese troops have occupied Cambodia since invading in 1978 to topple the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge regime, held responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Cambodians during its near four-year rule.

Prince Sihanouk, who heads an uneasy alliance including the Khmer Rouge fighting the 10-year-old Vietnamese occupation, said he did not "appreciate at all" Mr Butler's statements on Cambodia to Mr Hun Sen.

"To say the occupation of Cambodia, the invasion of Cambodia by Vietnam is understandable, it can be accepted by Sihanouk 50 per cent," the prince said.

"The Khmer Rouge are unacceptable so it is understandable when you say that the Vietnamese saved the Cambodian people. But they did not save the Cambodian people. They took a pretext to intervene in Cambodia," Prince Sihanouk said.

He said Vietnamese communists helped the Marxist Khmer Rouge take power in Cambodia in 1975 when Prince Sihanouk became head of state but eventually was confined to house arrest.

Seeks Australia Role in Peace Process

BK1405095189 Hong Kong AFP in English 0918 GMT 14 May 89

[Excerpt] Bangkok, May 14 (AFP)—Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk said Sunday he wants Australia to take part in an international meeting on a settlement in Cambodia and help monitor Vietnam's troop withdrawal.

Australia's ambassador to Thailand Richard Butler, emerging from a meeting between Prince Sihanouk and a group of Bangkok-based envoys, said that he had received "the warmest possible greeting" from the prince.

Mr Butler said the prince, who heads an alliance grouping the Marxist Khmer Rouge with his non-communist followers and those of former Premier Son Sann, had acknowledged that Australia and he "are looking for the same things" in Cambodia.

The prince believed that Canberra's participation in an international conference on Cambodia was "essential" and also wanted to see Australia part of an international control mechanism to supervise the Vietnamese troop pullout from Cambodia set for the end of September, Mr Butler said.

The ambassador said that "any misunderstanding was totally removed" and that Australia shared a "common purpose" with Prince Sihanouk in "his wish to restore integrity and decency in Cambodia." [passage omitted]

PRC Official Suggests Pol Pot Exile in France

BK1305142989 Hong Kong AFP in English 1418 GMT 13 May 89

[Excerpt] Bangkok, May 13 (AFP)—Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk said here Saturday that a Chinese official has suggested France allow top Khmer Rouge leaders to live there in exile to help settle the Cambodian conflict.

Prince Sihanouk said a Chinese official made the suggestion after a French diplomat proposed Khmer Rouge leaders live in exile in China under a settlement to the Cambodian conflict.

Stressing that Pol Pot and other Khmer Rouge leaders had all been educated in Paris, the Chinese official responded that "if a country has to take them in, it should be France and not China," the prince said.

The French diplomat "did not find any answer," he said, without identifying either of the two officials.

The former Cambodian monarch leads a tripartite guerrilla coalition in which the Khmer Rouge forms the most powerful military component. The prince called his ally the Khmer Rouge "criminals" in a press conference Saturday.

The Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge under Pol Pot was ousted by Vietnam in 1979 after a near four-year reign of terror during which hundreds of thousands of Cambodians were killed.

Hanoi and its client government in Phnom Penh installed 10 years ago have rejected any role for the Khmer Rouge in a political solution in Cambodia.

Although Khieu Samphan, who holds an economics doctorate from Paris University, is currently leader of the Khmer Rouge, it is generally recognized that the group's leadership remains in the hands of Pol Pot. [passage omitted]

Crown Prince To Visit USSR 15-23 May

BK1405060689 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] His Royal Highness Crown Prince Maha Wachiralongkon will pay a 9-day official visit to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the invitation of the government of that country from 15 to 23 May. During his visit, His Royal Highness will visit Moscow, Kiev, and Leningrad to observe places of historical importance as well as various activities that are significant in the development of that country.

During the royal stay in Moscow, His Royal Highness will meet with his excellency the first vice president and acting president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet who will host a luncheon in honor of the crown prince at the grand Kremlin Palace on 16 May.

The royal visit to the Soviet Union will not only strengthen the bilateral ties but will also enhance even further the friendship and good understanding between the peoples of the two nations.

His Royal Highness will depart from the Royal Thai Air Force Headquarters air terminal, Don Muang, on Monday [15 May] morning by a special Thai Airways International plane and will return to Bangkok on 23 May.

Thai Soldiers Push Back Burmese Troops

BK1405065289 Bangkok THE NATION in English 14 May 89 p 2

[Text] Mae Sot, Tak—Thai forces forced back about 90 Burmese troops who crossed into this border town during an assault on Karen rebel bases in Burma, Thai military sources said yesterday.

The soldiers were forced out of Mae Sot Friday, the sources said.

They said artillery shells fired by Burmese government forces at rebel positions strayed into Mae Sot Friday [12 May], seriously wounding two Thai soldiers. Mae Sot is in northern Tak province.

On Thursday, Burmese troops captured three Karen-controlled hills close to the Thai border, they said.

One of the two wounded Thai soldiers, interviewed at a hospital in Mae Sot, said more than 100 shells had landed in Thailand during the assaults opposite the town.

About 5,000 Burmese troops have taken part in the attacks, which began May 5, on rebel camps at Chi Kaya, Ye Gyaw, Komura and Wangkha, Karen sources said.

The rebels said at least 75 government troops were killed and 99 wounded in the assaults. They claimed that only 10 Karens have been killed and 14 wounded.

The Karens are among a dozen rebel groups that have waged a four-decade war in Burma for greater autonomy. Their strongholds are along Burma's eastern border with Thailand.

One Burmese student who was fighting alongside the rebels at Komura, Ko Tun Thein, 23, was wounded in Friday's battle and later died at Mae Sot hospital.

Vietnam

Satellite Station To Be Built With U.S. TV BK1305154589 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 13 May 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 13—At the invitation of the U.S. television CNN, a delegation of Vietnam Television headed by Trinh Khac Lam, its general director and editor-in-chief, attended an international TV conference under the theme "Power of Television News on a Shrinking Planet" held in Atlanta from May 3-7. The conference was attended by nearly 200 delegates from 90 countries.

While there, the Vietnamese delegation had working sessions with Ted Turner, chairman of the Turner Broadcasting System Inc. (TBS), one of the four biggest TV corporations of the United States of which CNN is a branch.

On May 5, Ted Turner and Trinh Khac Lam signed a memorandum of understanding whereby TBS will help Vietnam TV build an earth satellite receiving station to receive CNN programmes free of charge and Vietnam TV and CNN will study the possibilities of strengthening cooperation including co-production of programmes.

The delegation also called at NBC, CBS and ABC televisions and met with Internews to discuss the Vietnam-US space bridge to be carried out in the near future at the initiative of the US television.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman on Beijing Talks BK1205164589 Hanoi VNA in English 1559 GMT 12 May 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 12—A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry today granted an interview to VNA on the second round of talks at the vice ministerial level in Beijing on May 8-10, on the normalization of relations between Vietnam and China, and on the Cambodian issue. Questions and answers follow:

Q. Was there any difference at the talks in the two sides' approaches on normalization and on the Cambodian issue?

A. The approaches differed greatly. Vietnam held that the friendship between the two countries was a fundamental and lasting interest which should not be affected by the Cambodian issue. This friendship is the basis for their cooperation to contribute to solving the Cambodian issue. The two countries committed themselves to help build an independent, neutral, non-aligned, Cambodia friendly to neighbouring countries, China and Vietnam included. They also committed themselves not to use the Cambodian issue against each other. So, in whatever way the Cambodian issue will be resolved by the Cambodian people, it would not harm its neighbouring countries, including China and Vietnam. But China reversed the question by urging the settlement of the Cambodia issue before normalizing the relations between the two countries. China demanded that the two countries agree on the setting up of a coalition government including the Pol Pot clique. Now that it has not yet improved its relations with Vietnam, [sentence as received] China wants to interfere in the internal affairs of Cambodia and asks for the legal right of the genocidal Pol Pot clique in Cambodia, how can Vietnam believe that China will not use the Pol Pot clique against Vietnam?

Q. What is the biggest obstacle to the second round of Vietnam-China talks?

A. The world public has strongly supported the JIM-1 and JIM-2 [first and second Jakarta informal meetings] conclusions on the two key points, that is the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and the prevention of the Pol Pot's genocidal regime in Cambodia. But during the talks, not only has China refused to agree to the elimination of the Pol Pot genocidal regime but also demanded for a legal administrative and military role for the latter. While it demanded for the non-return to Cambodia of Vietnamese troops in all circumstances, it refused to stop its support for the return of the Pol Pot genocidal clique to Cambodia in any event.

Q. Was there any change in China's negotiating stance?

A. China has changed its stance on two basic questions. From Oct. 1982 to Dec. 1988, Chinese leaders many times declared that after Vietnam made public its timetable for its troop withdrawal and after Vietnam has withdrawn part of its troops from Cambodia, China

would normalize its relations with Vietnam and that the internal affairs of Cambodia must be solved by the Cambodian parties. But since January 1989, i.e. since the first round of Sino-Vietnamese talks, especially after Vietnam declared its total pullout from Cambodia by September 1989, China [has been] backing down from its former position, demanded that Vietnam join China in settling the internal affairs of Cambodia, that a quadripartite coalition government headed by Sihanouk be set up and that the settlement of the Cambodian issue be the precondition for normalizing the relations between the two countries.

Q. What are the converging points and what are the differences in the stances of Vietnam and China on the Cambodian issue?

A. There has been basic agreement on some points in the international aspect of the Cambodian issue, such as troop withdrawal, the cessation of foreign military aid, the need for effective international supervision of the withdrawal and of cessation of military aid, respect for the independence, peace, neutrality and non-alignment of Cambodia, and the convening of an international conference.

The two sides still differ on the question of the Pol Pot genocide and the settlement of the internal affairs of Cambodia. Our principled stance is that JIM's conclusions must be implemented and it is absolutely necessary to eliminate the genocidal Pol Pot regime in Cambodia, and the Cambodian issue must be solved by the Cambodian parties themselves without foreign interference. We welcomed the May 2, 1989 meeting in Jakarta between Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk which has laid the foundation for settling the internal aspect of the Cambodian issue.

China's demand that Vietnam agree to the setting up of a quadripartite government is against the principle China had itself acknowledged, namely the internal affairs of Cambodia must be solved by the Cambodian parties themselves. This demand is actually aimed at maintaining the Pol Pot clique and opening the way for their return to Cambodia and for the outbreak of a civil war. China also demanded the "abolishment of the serious sequels" in the past ten years in Cambodia which actually amounts to the abolishment of the achievements of the wonderful revival in Cambodia; at the same time, China refused to abolish the genocidal Pol Pot regime in Cambodia.

Q. What is your comment on the May 11 statement of the Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman that the Soviet Union should press Vietnam to withdraw its troops and to push forward the settlement for the Cambodia issue?

A. Soviet party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev in his May 3 talks with Vietnamese party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh reaffirmed the Soviet Union's correct stance that the internal affairs of Cambodia must be solved through negotiations among the Cambodian parties themselves in the interests of the Cambodian people

and of peace in Southeast Asia, without foreign interference. The Soviet Union has always supported the good will and efforts of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia in the search for a political solution to the Cambodia issue while respecting the principle that the Cambodian internal affairs must be settled by the Cambodian parties themselves.

The statement of the Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman demanding that the Soviet Union pressurize Vietnam to interfere in the internal affairs of Cambodia is against common sense and violates the norms of international relations. It is a big-nation attitude which certainly not will not be supported by the world opinion.

Use of Cambodian Issue Criticized

BK1405050489 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 13 May 89

[Unattributed article: "For the Sake of the Basic and Long-term Interests of the Peoples of Vietnam and China"]

[Text] In the second round of talks at the vice foreign-ministerial level on the normalization of Vietnam-China relations and the Cambodian issue, each side tried to consider the other side's views and noted proposals for normalizing relations between the two countries.

The Vietnamese side once again expressed its desire for restoring the traditional friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and China and advanced a number of constructive proposals for this. We always understand that the relations of friendship, trust, and cooperation between Vietnam and China constitute a very important factor, contributing not only to ensuring peace and promoting development in both countries, but also to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The exchange of views between the two sides in this round of talks was useful as it helped each side acquire a better understanding of the other side's views. The two sides reached a basic agreement on some points concerning the international aspect of the Cambodian issue—such as troop withdrawal, cessation of military aid, international control, respect for the independence, peace, neutrality, and nonalignment of Cambodia, and convening of an international conference at an early date.

However, in this round of talks, the Chinese side sought to use settlement of the entire process of the Cambodian issue as a condition for normalizing relations between the two countries. It demanded that Vietnam agree to an interim government in Cambodia from the time of the Vietnamese troop withdrawal until the general election, as well as on the settlement of problems concerning troops of various Cambodian factions.

It is obvious that these demands by the Chinese side are not consistent with its previous stance. People still remember that in a statement on 1 March 1983, the

Chinese Foreign Ministry said that after the Vietnamese Government decided to announce a complete troop withdrawal from Cambodia and after the first group of troops were withdrawn, China would be ready to resume talks with Vietnam on the normalization of relations between the two countries, and that along with the gradual withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, China would take practical steps to improve relations with Vietnam.

At a reception for Prince Sihanouk on 1 February 1989, Chinese Premier Li Peng said that the Cambodian internal affairs must be discussed and settled by the Cambodian factions themselves. Public opinion cannot help raising this question: Having endorsed the principle that the internal affairs of Cambodia must be discussed and settled by the Cambodian factions themselves, why has China demanded that Vietnam serve it in the arrangement of an interim government and settle problems concerning troops in Cambodia, and why has China sought to use the problems of a third country as a prerequisite to talks on the normalization of bilateral relations?

Together with Cambodia and Laos, we have time and again demonstrated good will and taken concrete, constructive steps aimed at contributing to a settlement of the Cambodian situation through peaceful means, while cherishing a sincere desire for a normalization of relations with China.

Once again, we affirm our persistent stance in accelerating the restoration of relations of traditional friendship between Vietnam and China for the benefit of the two countries' peoples as well as for the sake of peace and stability in the region. First of all, for the sake of the basic and long-term interests of the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples, we hope that talks between the two countries develop ever more positively with every passing day and without the need to raise the problems of a third country as a prerequisite or obstacle to the talks.

With regard to the Cambodian issue, we always respect the principle that the internal affairs of Cambodia must be decided by the Cambodian people themselves without foreign intervention. We scrupulously implement all agreements reached at JIM 1 and JIM 2 as well as the 5 April joint statement of the three countries of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam.

We also welcome the results of the fourth round of talks between Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk, and hope that the Cambodian factions continue talks to settle the internal affairs of Cambodia so as to work toward achieving a comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian issue on the basis of seeking national reconciliation, building a new peaceful, independent, sovereign, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia, and eliminating forever the genocidal Pol Pot regime in this country.

Nguyen Co Thach Welcomes Sino-Soviet Summit
BK1505111389 Hong Kong AFP in English 1054 GMT 15 May 89

[Text] Hanoi, May 15 (AFP)—Vietnam said Monday that the current Sino-Soviet summit will create "favorable conditions" for improving relations between Beijing and Hanoi and help a settlement to the Cambodian conflict.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said in an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's arrival Monday in Beijing has "a profound and large political significance of global scope."

"The break between the two countries," Mr Thach said, "caused upheavals in international relations. If they re-establish good relations, it is a good thing for everyone."

"China does not accept the bipolarization of the world (between Moscow and Washington) and wants a triangular relationship," Mr Thach said.

"This is more important for China than the question of Cambodia, which it can no longer use in its strategy towards the United States and the Soviet Union," Mr Thach replied when asked what impact Mr Gorbachev's talks Tuesday on Cambodia with China's top leader Deng Xiaoping would have.

Mr Thach added, however, that he was sure that "the Sino-Soviet detente would have a positive influence on a settlement to the Cambodian problem."

Soviet-supported Vietnam invaded Cambodia in 1978 to topple a Khmer Rouge regime backed by China and installed a pro-Hanoi Government in Phnom Penh.

Vietnam's continued occupation of Cambodia is the last of three obstacles Beijing demanded be tackled before it would normalize ties with Moscow.

The other obstacles—the Soviet Union's intervention in Afghanistan and the presence of Soviet troops on the Chinese border—have been removed.

Mr Thach, in reference to Beijing's position on Cambodia, said China would remain "hard-nosed because it still wants to support the genocidal policies of (Khmer Rouge leader) Pol Pot."

The Khmer Rouge under Pol Pot is blamed for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Cambodians during its near four-year rule in the late 1970's.

But Mr Thach said China's attitude could not be "prolonged indefinitely," adding that he was optimistic of a political settlement in Cambodia after Vietnam's troop withdrawal set for the end of September.

"I believe in China's promise (to halt its aid to the Khmer Rouge) because it comes from a great country and the continuation of aid to the genocidal clique of Pol Pot would harm China's national interests," Mr Thach said.

Asked if Vietnam would intervene again if Cambodia was threatened with a return of the Khmer Rouge, Mr Thach said: "Why Vietnam first? Other countries first. We were the first to respond to such a call, now we should be the last."

"The others," he added, "have a responsibility and obligation to respond, beginning with the Western countries which have raised such a loud and angry voice at the Vietnamese presence."

"If (Western countries) have the right to demand that Vietnam withdraw, then they have the moral and political obligation to prevent Pol Pot from returning, or else they would be accomplices."

The foreign minister said in reference to Sino-Vietnamese ties that normalization "would be profitable to both sides. Vietnam and China need peace for their development."

"The Cambodian problem is only visibly a pretext" used by China to delay normalization, Mr Thach said. "Vietnam will withdraw all its troops from Cambodia in September and this pretext will no longer exist."

Hanoi has accused Beijing of imposing a precondition on normalizing ties by demanding an international settlement to the Cambodian conflict during the recent visit to Beijing by Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Dinh Nho Liem.

Mr Thach denied that Vietnam was trying to colonize Cambodia by installing hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese civilians there or leaving behind Hanoi troops in the uniform of the Phnom Penh forces.

He stressed that such an attempt would signify a "boggling down" in Cambodia and therefore the defeat of Vietnam, a denial of independence to the Cambodians who must "fight by their own means," and a "political defeat" in the eyes of the Vietnamese people "to whom we must answer to."

"In any case, if the international control mechanism (demanded by Hanoi) for Vietnam's withdrawal cannot be set up, we will invite everyone, including the Chinese, with the Phnom Penh government's approval, to come to Cambodia to monitor our departure," Mr Thach said.

Nguyen Co Thach Rejects Japan Role in Cambodia.
BK1505123989 Hong Kong AFP in English 1226 GMT 15 May 89

[Text] Hanoi, May 15 (AFP)—Vietnam's foreign minister Monday rejected any role for Japan in settling the Cambodian conflict, denouncing Tokyo as an "economic beast."

But Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach praised Thailand, a key backer of the Cambodian resistance, and welcomed Bangkok's policy of turning Indochina into a market for its goods.

"Japan is well known in Southeast Asia as an economic beast," Mr Thach said in an interview, adding that "the French, Americans and particularly the Chinese have had a taste of this."

"Japan is an economic power but on the political front it contributes nothing to the peace process and to cooperation between countries in Southeast Asia," he added, rejecting any role for Tokyo in a Cambodian settlement.

For the moment, "Japan supports a policy of confrontation against Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. It supports the genocidal clique of (Khmer Rouge leader) Pol Pot against the rebirth of the Cambodian people," Mr Thach said.

He urged the "Japanese Government to contribute actively towards settling problems of peace and cooperation between countries on the basis of principles respecting independence, sovereignty and mutual interests."

The Vietnamese foreign minister said Japan had no independent policy but lived under the influence of China. "The Chinese shadow over Japan is greater than China itself," he added.

Thailand, however, has an "independent policy," Mr Thach said, while noting the strategic "about-faces" that Bangkok has carried out over the past 50 years.

"Thailand is not an economic beast. (Thai Premier) Chatchai (Chunhawan) carries out mature policies that are not just off the top of his head," he added.

Mr Chatchai gave new impetus to the Cambodian peace process in February when he invited Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen to Bangkok even though Bangkok does not officially recognize Mr Hun Sen's Hanoi-backed government.

Thailand is a main backer of the Cambodian resistance coalition grouping the Khmer Rouge and factions led by former Monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former Premier Son Sann.

Mr Thach said Mr Chatchai had expressed a wish to come to Vietnam for the return of the last Vietnamese troops withdrawing from Cambodia.

Vietnam invaded Cambodia in 1978 to oust the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge government and install a client administration in Phnom Penh. It has pledged to withdraw its remaining troops from Cambodia by the end of September.

CPSU Politburo Cited on Gorbachev-Linh Talks
BK1405124889 Hanoi International Service in English
1000 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] The Political Bureau of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee highly valued the result of the talks between Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev and his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Van Linh.

At its regular session last Saturday [13 May], the Political Bureau expressed the hope that the development of the current perestroika in the Soviet Union and the renovation in Vietnam will help promote the Soviet-Vietnamese relations to a new substantive level and make the bilateral economic relations more effective.

The Political Bureau noted with satisfaction the unanimity of views between the two parties of the Soviet Union and Vietnam on key problems in foreign policy and the question of ensuring peace and security in Asia and the Pacific.

Le Quang Dao Receives Thai Delegation
BK1205165689 Hanoi VNA in English 1550 GMT
12 May 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 12—Chairman of the National Assembly and Vice President of the State Council Le Quang Dao received here today the visiting delegation of the Committee for Science, Technology and Energy of the Thai House of Representatives led by Utsah Sramala, deputy chairman of the committee.

Chairman Le Quang Dao welcomed the delegation's visit and expressed his hope that the visit would help strengthen the friendly and cooperative relations between the two legislative bodies and scientists of the two countries and build Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability and prosperity. He asked the delegation to convey his regards and best wishes to the president of the Senate of Thailand.

For his part, the Thai head delegate thanked the Commission for Science and Technology of the National Assembly and the Vietnam Institute of Science for their warm reception. He expressed Thailand's desire for long-term cooperation between the two countries.

Present at the reception were Nguyen Dinh Tu, head of the Commission for Science of the National Assembly; Prof. Nguyen An Hieu, head of the Vietnam Institute of Science; and U Mao, Director of the National Assembly and State Council office.

Nguyen Co Thach Receives Malaysian Delegation
BK1305154989 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT
13 May 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 13—A symposium entitled "For a Peaceful, Stable, Friendly and Cooperative Southeast Asia" was jointly held here from May 10-12 by the Institute for Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) of Malaysia and the Institute for International Relations of Vietnam.

The 14-member delegation of Malaysia is led by Mr Noordin Sopiee, ISIS general director, and includes many noted scholars, businessmen and journalists. A large number of Vietnamese scientists, economists and journalists took part in the symposium.

The participants exchanged views in an atmosphere free of constraint and converged on many points in their assessment of recent developments in the world, especially in Southeast Asia, and affirmed their determination to strive for peace and stability, and for broader cooperation between the two countries. The Malaysian participants highly valued Vietnam's renovation and open-door policy. The two sides agreed on a number of concrete measures aimed at promoting scientific cooperation between the two institutes as well as cooperation between scientists in the two countries in questions of common concern in order to make help accelerate the process of building a peaceful, independent, free, neutral, friendly and cooperative Southeast Asia.

The Malaysian delegation was received by Nguyen Co Thach, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister.

The delegation left here today for Cambodia.

Nghe Tinh Provincial Delegation Visits France
BK1205164489 Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT
12 May 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 12—A delegation of Nghe Tinh Province in central Vietnam led by Pham Van Tich, vice chairman of the provincial people's committee, has paid a working visit to France at the invitation of the "Vietnamese Fraternity" organization in France.

The delegation was offered a banquet at the French Senate house on May 10 by the "Vietnamese Fraternity" organization. Present on the occasion were Vietnamese Ambassador Pham Binh and French Senators P. Poncelet, R. Regnault, Guy Penne and M. Dubois.

In his address welcoming the Vietnamese delegation, Senator R. Regnault acclaimed the Vietnamese and French Governments' desire to push up their bilateral cooperation for the benefits of the two peoples and for

peace and stability in Southeast Asia. He said he would encourage any actions taken by the government or local authorities to help the Vietnamese people, especially the people of Nghe Tinh.

For his part, Phax Van Tich thanked the "Vietnamese Fraternity" organisation, non-governmental organisations and the people of France for their assistance to the people of Nghe Tinh in overcoming the consequences of war and natural calamities and in building production and cultural projects in the province.

Council of Ministers Northern Conference Reported
BK1205163489 Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT
12 May 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 12—The Council of Ministers has held here a two-day conference on socioeconomic development in the northern mountain areas.

It was attended by Do Muoi, party Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Vo Van Kiet, Politburo member and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Thanh Binh, Politburo member and secretary of the party CC, and senior officials of seven northern mountain border provinces.

The Council of Ministers outlined the orientation for socioeconomic development in the northern border mountain provinces in the new situation. Main points are :

- To gradually transform the present basically autarkic economy into a multi-sectorial commodity economy in line with specific conditions in the mountain areas so as to release all productive forces.
- To combine economic development with other aspects of social life and the implementation of policies toward ethnic minority groupings, and to make the commodity economy a driving force to enhance social and cultural development, first of all, to eradicate illiteracy, promote healthcare and cultural activities; and to transfer the present managerial mechanism of all economic units, particularly the state-owned enterprises, from dependence on state subsidies to a cost-accounting mechanism.

Group of Refugees Arrives From Hong Kong
BK1205123789 Hong Kong AFP in English 1219 GMT
12 May 89

[Text] Hanoi, May 12 (AFP)—A second group of Vietnamese refugees arrived here from Hong Kong on Friday [12 May], having opted for voluntary repatriation under the terms of an agreement between Hanoi and London.

Accompanied by seven officials from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the 68 Vietnamese, including numerous children and infants, arrived on a chartered flight from Hong Kong and will spend two or three days in a transit centre a few kilometres (miles) from No Bai airport.

The returnees, most of whom come from Hanoi or Haiphong in the North, will spend the time in the centre, which was built for the first group of 75 returnees in March, filling out forms and undergoing medical tests including testing for AIDS, an official Vietnamese source said.

In October, Britain and Vietnam agreed on the voluntary repatriation of those Vietnamese refugees in Hong Kong not eligible for resettlement in a third country as a means of easing the burden on the British colony which currently houses some 30,000 Vietnamese "boat people."

Under a screening policy introduced in Hong Kong in June 1988, all new arrivals are divided into two groups—those who are considered genuine refugees and those who left for economic reasons. Only the former group would be eligible for resettlement.

UN Officials Pleased

BK1305085989 Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT
13 May 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 13—"We are very pleased to learn that Vietnam has carefully prepared for the reception of this new group of volunteer returnees", said Mrs Anne Dawson Shepherd, deputy representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] in Hong Kong. She made this statement to Nguyen Can, head of the Migration Department under the Vietnamese Ministry of Interior, at a reception on May 12 of 68 more Vietnamese volunteer returnees from Hong Kong, the second batch since early this year.

For his part, Charles Henry Bazoché, H.C.R. [UNHCR] representative in Vietnam, told the media that he had a chance to call on some families repatriated last March and recognized that the Vietnamese side had strictly observed the agreements on volunteer returnees.

The world public is deeply concerned about Vietnam's goodwill and attitude as shown in its careful preparations to receive the returnees, the H.C.R. representative noted. "We are striving to contribute to the process of orderly departure and to check the flow of boat people", he added.

Papua New Guinea

Bougainville Mine Closed After Attacks

BK1505093989 Hong Kong AFP in English 0924 GMT
15 May 89

[Text] Port Moresby, May 15 (AFP)—Miners at the giant Bougainville copper mine shut down operations Monday and demanded more protection following a series of attacks by militant landowners armed with guns and bows and arrows, mine officials said.

The stoppage by 1,000 miners, the fourth halt in production at Bougainville since December, came as the government reported progress in negotiations with local landowners demanding compensation for use of their property.

Three more Papua New Guinea soldiers were shot on Saturday, Army officials said, but there was no immediate confirmation of reports that the shootings were in retaliation for the killings of two militants on Friday.

Mine officials said two workers were wounded with arrows early Monday and one of them appeared to have been grazed by a bullet to the head when a group of militants confronted 10 grasscutters.

A few minutes later five armed men tried to scare off three mine workers and set fire to a small truck.

Officials said the hit-and-run attacks were the latest in a series of incidents at the mine which started Friday when a group stole some electrical goods.

A day later another band was chased away by police when it tried to raid the explosives magazine. On Sunday a blast was heard at the bus depot but no damage or injuries were reported.

Bob Cornelius, managing director at the mine, said members of the Bougainville Mining Workers Union halted operations, saying they would not resume until their safety was guaranteed.

He said he tried to tell the miners, who represent 1,000 of the total 1,400 workers at the mine, that the company was seeking additional police but the employees were unconvinced.

"Therefore the operations have come to a standstill since mid-afternoon," Mr. Cornelius told reporters.

Bougainville, the world's largest open-cut copper operation, supplies nearly half of Papua New Guinea's export revenues and a sixth of the government's domestic revenues.

Officials have estimated that the three previous closures cost about 20 million kina (30 million dollars) in lost production.

Prime Minister Rabbie Namaliu's cabinet was to meet Wednesday and there was speculation that it could consider the option of imposing a state of emergency in Bougainville, which would be tantamount to martial law.

John Giheno, a minister of state and close associate of Mr. Namaliu, said in a statement: "I personally would like to see a state of emergency declared, primarily to allow our security forces to flush out these militants."

Three soldiers and at least a dozen civilians have been killed and about 30 people wounded since militant landowners launched their campaign of sabotage in December.

More than 600 police and soldiers were sent in to beef up the 200-strong local police force. But Army officials said Monday they were suspending the manhunt in the rugged area for the leader of militants, Francis Ona.

They said the three soldiers shot Saturday were part of a convoy attacked near the mine by militants. One soldier was treated for minor injuries and two others hospitalised in stable condition.

The incidents happened shortly after Mr. Namaliu eased a dusk-to-dawn curfew on Bougainville to 10 p.m. because of what he called the "improving law and order situation."

The government has offered landowners part of its 19.1 per cent stake in Bougainville and millions of dollars worth of social services for traditional owners of the mine site in the rugged north Solomons Province.

Officials said the landowners and provincial government had agreed to many aspects of the package, but expressed serious reservations on some points. Also holding up a settlement was the landowners' demand for amnesty for Mr. Ona.

Prime Minister Plans To Visit Australia

BK1505061889 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 15 May 89

[Text] The visit to Australia by the prime minister of Papua New Guinea, Mr Rabbie Namaliu, is on again after being postponed last month because of civil unrest on the copper-rich island of Bougainville.

Radio Australia's diplomatic correspondent, (Stuart Heather), says that Mr Namaliu will visit Melbourne, Sydney, and Canberra for 6 days at the end of this month.

In Canberra, Mr Namaliu will sign two agreements delayed by the postponement of his April visit. The first is the development cooperation worth more than U.S.\$780 million while the second is the double taxation agreement.

Mr Namaliu's original visit was to focus on restoring Australian investors' confidence in Papua New Guinea. Our correspondent says that that aim will be helped during the rescheduled visit by last Friday's [12 May] agreement to develop the rich (Orgera) gold mine—a joint venture of Australia-based companies.

200

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government. Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, economic, military, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed, with personal and place names rendered in accordance with FBIS transliteration style.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original. Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source. Passages in boldface or italics are as published.

SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in eight volumes: China, East Europe, Soviet Union, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers. JPRS publications, which include approximately 50 regional, worldwide, and topical reports, generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically.

Current DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semimonthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630. Subscription rates will be

provided by NTIS upon request. Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

U.S. Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTs or JPRS publications (hardcover or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (202) 338-6735, or write to P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013. Department of Defense consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autovon: 243-3771.)

Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are not available. Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

16 May 1989

